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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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The Gory Historical Novel.

"Fee fo, fi fum,
I smell the blood
Of an Englishman."
Sometimes
It's a colonial pioneer,
Again it's a dashing cavalier,
It's all the same
In France or Spain,
They cut and slash,
They carve and smash
In the gory Historical Novel.
In the palace of
His Nibs, the king,
On pirate ship, or any
Old thing
The game goes on
With a murderous swing.
"S'death!"
The horrid villains cry,
And jab the hero
In the eye,
But he was never born to die
In the gory Historical Novel.
The maid disguises
In trunks and hose,
In the days they wore
Romantic clothes,
And follows her lover
Wherever he goes.
S'blood!
What perils the fates
Do fling!
But the hero
And the heroine,
Though slightly disfigured
Are still in the ring
In the gory Historical Novel.
Pole-ax, cross bow,
Pike, spear and gun
Down to the deadly
Tomahawk run.
They shoot, they crash,
They stab, they clash,
Through scenes of blood
And deeds of gore,
That make the Historical Novel.
Gad zooks!
Will the yarners
E'r be done?
Odds bobs!
Oh, Lud!
Good lack!
Alas!
Will the epidemic never pass,
Or the writers stop
This hash and re-hash
Of adventures wild
And dangers dire,
That fill and thrill
And blood do spill,
In the gory Historical Novel.
—Elizabeth Ayres.

WHAT THE TOYS SAID.

The Hobby Horse said,
As he shook his head:
"It's a long, long way to go
O'er the white snow's foam
To the Little Boy's home;
But I hear the tin horns blow,
And must race away till I'm out o' breath
To the Little Boy who will ride me to death!"

And the Toy Drum said:
"I've a hardened head,
And away on my sticks I'll go.
From this icy dome
To the Little Boy's home,
I can beat my way through the snow!
Away! Away! till I'm out of breath,
To the Little Boy who will beat me to death!"

And the Toy Doll said,
As her gold crowned head
Shone over the wintry snow:
"To the Little Girls
Of the golden curls
In a fair coach I'll go;
Far, far away, till I'm out o' breath,
To the Little Girl who will kiss me to death!"

But the Elephant said:
"If that way I'm led,
And they treat you all so bad,
I tell you now
That there'll be a row,
And they'll wish they never had!
For I'll pack them all in my trunk, you see,
And lock it, and throw away the key!"

THE EVENING STORY.

Ho, my children, once there wus
Giant, called the Octopus—
Awful—ist the biggest cuss.
Eat up all the people, cuz
He's so big an' strong! His eye
Like a coal o' fire! My!

Lived out in a castle fine—
Little princess went one day
Pickin' flowers, so they say!
Giant sent out six or nine
Little giant boys o' his
To see who the princess is!

Captured little princess, an'
Took her to the boilin' pot!
Gemunee! But it was hot!
Roasted her, you understand!
Made a puddin'—not a plum—
Smell the blood of an Englishmun!

Princess' husband goes one day;
Tries to rush the castle through.
Giants eats the husband, too.
Yells, "We're here, an' here to stay!"
Giant's livin'; prince is dead!
Git yer nighties! Go to bed!
—Indianapolis Sun.

AUTHOR REVEALS SPIDER'S METHODS

Prof. D. Hess has just published an interesting treatise on house insects, with especial reference to spiders and flies, says the New York Herald. The spider, he says, is a blood-thirsty insect of prey. But she is also a great artist and a most tender mother, fiercely defending her eggs and her young ones. First, he says, the spider weaves a silken basket-like repository for the eggs, using the rear part of her body as a form.

In this basket she lays the eggs piling them up carefully and neatly. Then she covers the exposed eggs with a fabric of silk threads, the whole forming a minute ball within which the eggs lie snugly and well protected from cold, etc. If this be instinct, a good deal of what is called "human intelligence" should be called "instinct," too, says the author.

Love Story of Two Giraffes.

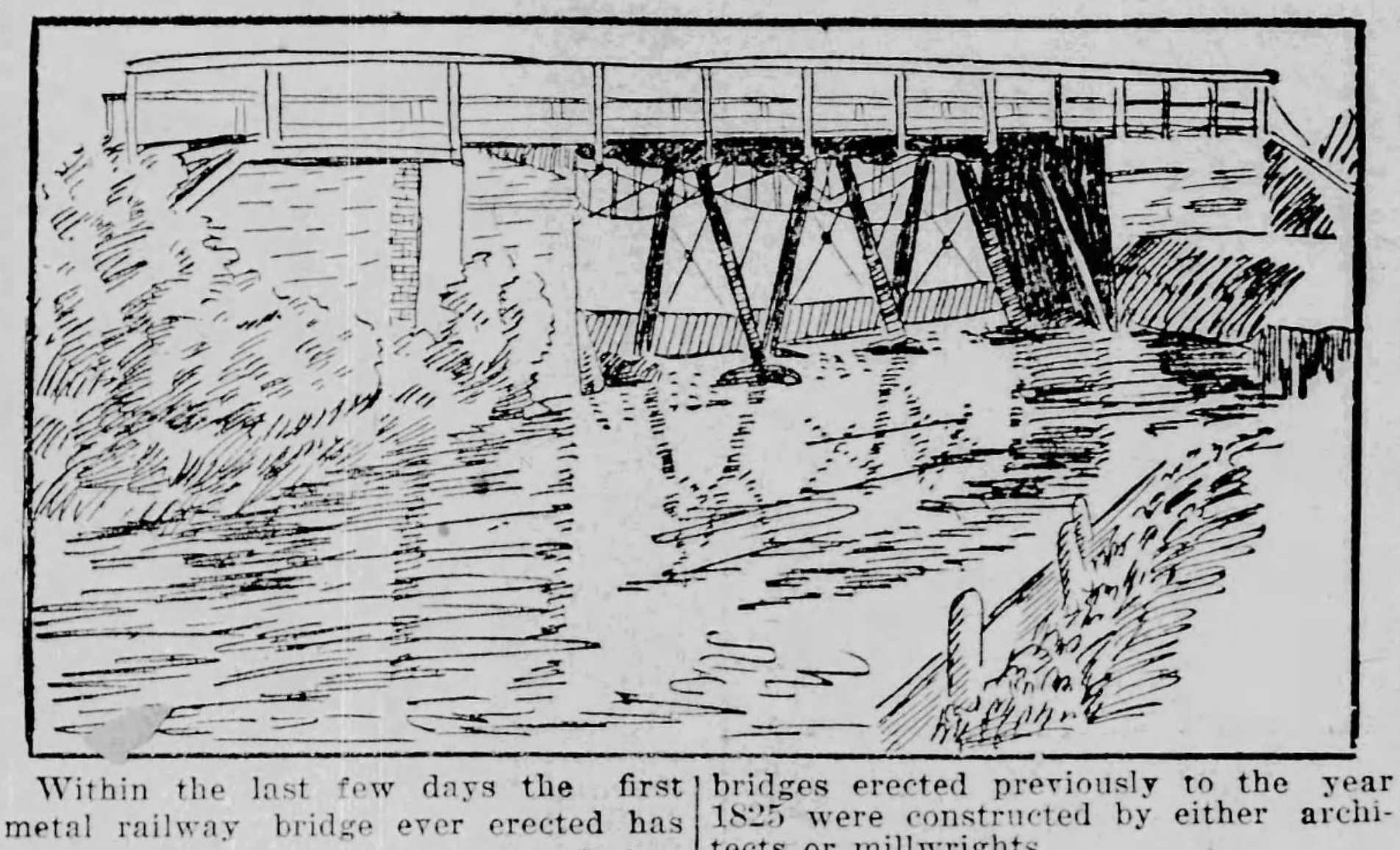
In the Cincinnati Zoo dwelt two giraffes. Giraffes are not noted for their affection, yet these two exhibited every evidence of true devotion to each other, says the Ladies' Home Journal. The male never seemed to tire of caressing the long, slender neck of his partner, and, what was most unusual, would frequently leave for her the softest and choicest bits of food. On one occasion, when she was removed from the pen for a short time and quartered near by, he seemed to find consolation in some bits of cloth that had been used to bind her throat; always lying down beside them, no matter where they happened to be placed. And during this temporary separation the two would spend hours gazing longingly at each other across the space that divided them. When they were again united they made manifest their supreme happiness by frolicking about like frisky colts, blissfully unmindful of the fact that such behavior was anything but picturesque in creatures of their build.

Swell Affairs.

Miss Fortysummers—Now, I remember the time when hoopskirts were considered quite the proper thing.

Alex Smart—I guess they were swell affairs in those days.—Ohio State Journal.

FIRST IRON RAILWAY BRIDGE COMES DOWN



Within the last few days the first metal railway bridge ever erected has been removed from the position it has occupied for nearly eighty years. This interesting bridge was erected in the year 1823 across the River Gauntless in England, at the western extremity of the original railway line at St. Helen's The frame-work was entirely composed of cast-iron, resting upon ordinary stone foundations in the river.

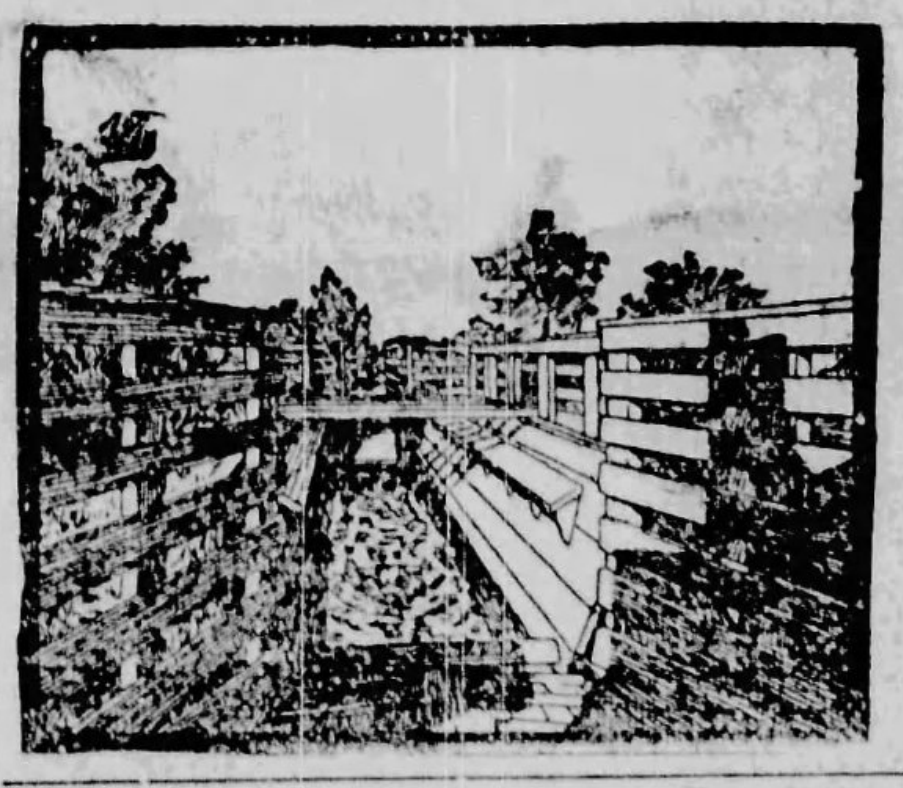
Much doubt exists as to the identity of the engineer. It is claimed that the plans and specifications were those of George Stephenson and John Dixon, while others suggest that a Mr. Storey probably T. Storey, at one time engineer of the old Stockton & Darlington railway—superintended its erection. At that period civil engineering was scarcely recognized as a distinct profession; the bridges erected previously to the year 1825 were constructed by either architects or millwrights.

From the early correspondence of the Stockton & Darlington railway it appears that Benoni of Durham was the architect employed to build the first railway bridge at Darlington, and it is stated that the first railway "skew" bridge—one spanning the River Tees at Croft Spa—was built by a millwright. In consequence of the development of the coal trade in the vicinity the old bridge across the Gauntless has been removed, and will be replaced by a more massive structure to carry the heavy mineral engines and loads now in vogue upon the North Eastern railway. The first iron road bridge built in England is that at Ironbridge, Shropshire, which was erected in 1779.—Chicago Record-Herald.

CATTLE BATH.

Government Bureau of Animal Industry Has Invented One.

The government Bureau of Animal Industry has recently, through a series of experiments, solved an important problem bearing upon the health of cattle. It is the establishment of large dipping vats in the centre of the stock raising districts of Texas and the South for immersing cattle in a chemical solution which effectually destroys parasites infesting their skin. When cattle from a diseased territory are to be shipped into a non-infected district it is important that they be freed from all pests. The best and only remedy has now been found to pass the cattle through a disinfectant bath, or, as it is termed, to "dip" them. "Dipping" infected cattle into a saturated solution of sulphur in extra dynamo oil will destroy all parasites.



Recently the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company built a large dipping plant and placed it at the disposal of the Bureau of Animal Industry, where the first demonstrations have been carried out. One of the problems in regard to the bath was to find a chemical oil which would not have an irritating and heating effect upon the cattle. For this purpose a number of samples of various lubricating oils were examined, and one of light specific gravity, called extra dynamo, was selected.

A train load of three hundred and eleven head of cattle was dipped in a large vat of the stock yard in July last. These cattle were raised and bred in Texas, and were infested with Texas fever parasites at the time of the dipping. The weather which had been remarkably cool up to this time, suddenly changed to intense heat, and, it being desirable not to expose the cattle to the sun immediately after the dipping, they were not passed through the vat until after sunset. By 11 o'clock at night all had gone through without a single accident, and they were at once loaded on clean cars, bedded with hay, and shipped to Rockford, Ill. Of the 311 cattle all save four arrived in good condition at their destination. The casualties were principally caused by extreme heat during the first day of travel and the confinement incident to shipment. A careful examination showed that not a single parasite had survived. Most of the cattle showed absolutely no indications of having been dipped, the skin being soft and flexible in all cases.—New York Herald.

So English.

"You mustn't say 'wash dresses' any more."

"What must I say?"

"'Tub gowns.'"—Chicago Record-Herald.

A POPULISTIC JUDGE.

His Satisfaction Expressed at One Decision Which Could Not Be Reversed.

Judge G—— for a long time had been the dispenser of justice in one of the judicial district courts in the early days of Nebraska, says a writer in The Green Bag. His popularity with his constituents was mainly due to his Populistic orations from the bench, together with his well known aversion to regular form and precedent in legal procedure, especially in criminal cases. His zealousness in behalf of the taxpayers overshadowed his judicial judgment to such an extent that his cases were without exception reversed by the supreme court for errors both large and small. For this undue interference with his prerogatives the judge never lost an opportunity to pay his respects to that august body.

In one of the more remote counties of his district the inhabitants had been relieved of many horses by some malicous minded persons who had been systematically engaged in their avocation against the peace and dignity of the state and contrary to a certan lex non scripta in such cases made and provided by the court of Judge Lynch,' who exercised concurrent jurisdiction with Judge G——. The horse thieves were apprehended, and, as a consequence thereof, on the morning of Judge G——'s arrival a throng of spectators was witnessing the last rites over the three ghastly forms dangling from the trestlework of a nearby bridge. Judge G—— was conspicuously present, and his face bore one of those intense grins which it is difficult to ascribe to pleasure or to anger. He seemed to be restraining hilmself with difficulty from giving vent to his feelings—whether of approval or condemnation no one knew. It was soon discovered, however, when he was approached by the minister of the town, whose countenance bespoke his religious disapproval of the lynching.

"What do you think of this, judge? Isn't it awful?" inquired the minister with solemn indignation.

"What do I think of it?" quickly responded the judge, as if glad for an opportunity to give vent to his pent-up feelings. "It's all right, by ——, sir! What do I think of it?" he repeated with emphasis; "I think, by ——, sir, no d——d supreme court will ever reverse that decision; that's what I think of it!"

Following the Directions.

The census taking reminds one of a story which occurred ten year ago. On the printed forms were the words: Age of father (if living, age of mother (if living). One of the papers was returned with the startling information that the father was 120 years old and the mother 112. The authorities hastened to see this ancient pair, and were much surprised to hear that they died long ago.

"Then what do you mean by this?" said an angry official, pointing to the ages.

"Why, that's right enough. It says 'Age if living,' and that would have been their ages if living now."—Tit-Bits.

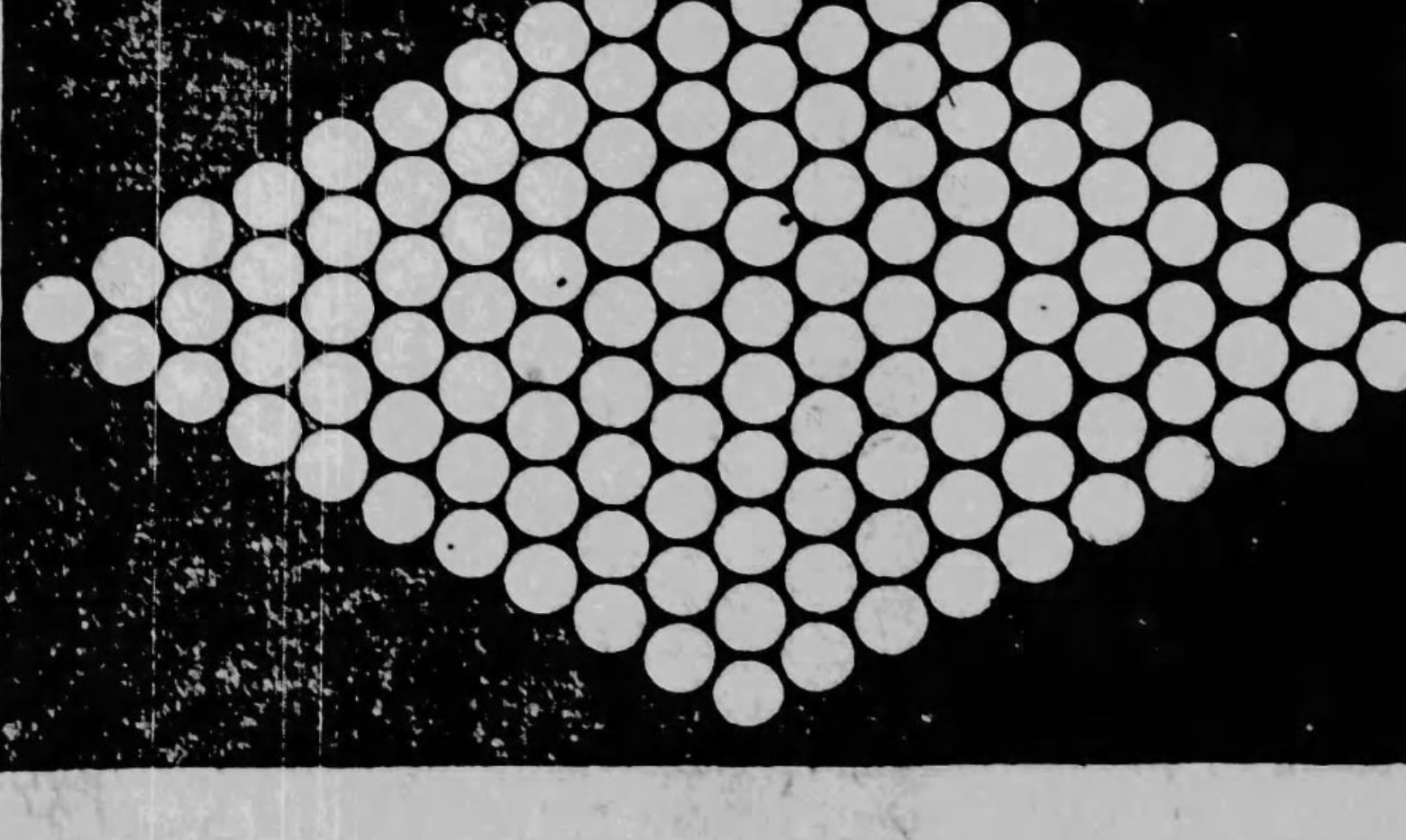
So Easily Answered.

"How are you going to get along with your examination Jerry?"

"Oh, these questions are easy. Here's one: 'What is the national hymn?' Anybody knows what this. It's—it's which one of the national hymns, Mr. Brown?

"Why, it's—well, you know there are half a dozen of them. Still, I suppose the one we really call the national hymn is—is—what's the next question, Jerry?—Chicago Tribune.

INTERESTING NEW OPTICAL ILLUSION. CIRCLES THAT CHANGE WHILE YOU GAZE



None of the theories hitherto advanced to explain optical illusions seems to completely fit this one, recently worked out in one of the government departments at Washington. As you look upon these circles they change apparently into hexagons. The black spaces between them likewise seem to change their mass. It would be interesting to know the scientific explanation of this phenomenon.—New York Herald.

NEW LIGHT UPON THE BOOK OF GENESIS

When the science of geology showed, by the record of the rocks, that life—at least animal and vegetable—had existed upon the earth for a vast period of years, there were many timid ones who feared that the Christian religion was thereby brought into doubt, because the story of the creation in Genesis did not fit what geology taught. Their fears were groundless. The teachings of the science are accepted everywhere. Within the past few years, the explorations in Biblical lands have unearthed a mine of facts which push the history of human civilization back beyond the six thousand years which the old chronology taught. But religion has not suffered thereby. The church and her intelligent sons understand Genesis differently from the literal interpretation put upon it by their grandfathers.

Rev. Elwood Worcester, D. D., is the rector of St. Stephen's church, Philadelphia, and a clergyman revered no less for his high Christian life than for his broad learning and thorough study of the scriptures. For a number of years it has been his custom to deliver, at the Sunday afternoon services of his church, a series of lectures on the Bible, or some other subject connected with the Christian religion. A series of such lectures were prepared and delivered by him on the earlier chapters of Genesis. They were received with such favor by congregations numbering from 500 to 1,000 persons that they have just been issued in book form, under the title, The Book of Genesis in the Light of Modern Knowledge, which is published by Phillips, McClure & Co., of New York.

Written for presentation to the average audience instead of to one of scholars alone, the charm of the book is the limpid clearness of the style, the avoidance of learned terms, so that it is a book "easily understanded of the people." Dr. Worcester is not an agnostic. He is a revered minister of a Christian denomination, and he treats his subject from that standpoint. The following extract will show his view of the book of Genesis:

We all, I presume, admit that it is an inspired book, but what form does inspiration take in this book? Plainly it is not a law book, it is not poetry, it does not profess to be prophecy. What is it then? There is one definition on which we shall all agree. It is a narrative, or, rather, it is a collection of narratives.

From the first chapter to the last it is just a series of stories. Beginning with the account of the Creation, through the antediluvian patriarchs to Noah, and from Abraham to Abraham's great grandson Joseph, it is nothing but a collection of the most wonderful and fascinating stories in the world.

If you wish proof of this, leave it to the children, who are the best judges of the merit of stories. Read your boy or girl some of the best stories of Homer, and then the story of the Flood or the story of Joseph, and see which makes the deeper impression.

But what is the nature of these stories? Are they history or are they something else? However we shall ultimately answer the question, I think we shall again all agree that the narratives of Genesis are very different from the history that is written to-day. The most casual reader must feel that.

I pick up Green's "History of the English People," and the first thing I notice is that Green devotes as much space to the reign of a single king as the Book of Genesis devotes to the history of the world from Creation to the descent into Egypt.

Plainly, then, the two works are planned on a different scale. A work planned like Green's and treating of the times and the nations treated by the Book of Genesis would consist of at least a thousand volumes.

The Book of Genesis must therefore be much condensed. We look at the book and we find that this is so.

Sometimes a nation is merely named and dismissed. Sometimes its whole history is contained in a few anecdotes of certain persons supposed to have founded that nation.

But as soon as we recognize these stories for what they are, popular Semitic traditions of an illimitable past, given an eternally true and beautiful setting by men truly inspired by God, we can appreciate them, we can learn from them the truths of God they are so well able to teach us, without stultifying all our thought by trying to believe the impossible.

The Tree of Life and the Tree of Knowledge of good and evil grow only on the soil of faith. Giants who are the offspring of the sons of God and the daughters of men, antediluvians living nine hundred years apiece, are no part of that humanity whose days are three score years and ten.

We admit then at once that these are myths and sages; that is to say, narratives told a thousand times, in the tent, beside the desert well, under the pleasant shade, or by the camp fire at night, antedating the knowledge of writing by hundreds or perhaps thousands of years.

They are the unconscious product of youth, so perfect because so unconscious, marked by all childhood's happy disregard of reality, and true in precisely the same sense in which Shakespeare and Milton are true; that is to say, true to nature, morally and spiritually true forever.

No characters in the Old Testament possess more reality than Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Joseph. What are the men of authentic history, like Hezekiah, Jeroboam and Ahab, beside them?

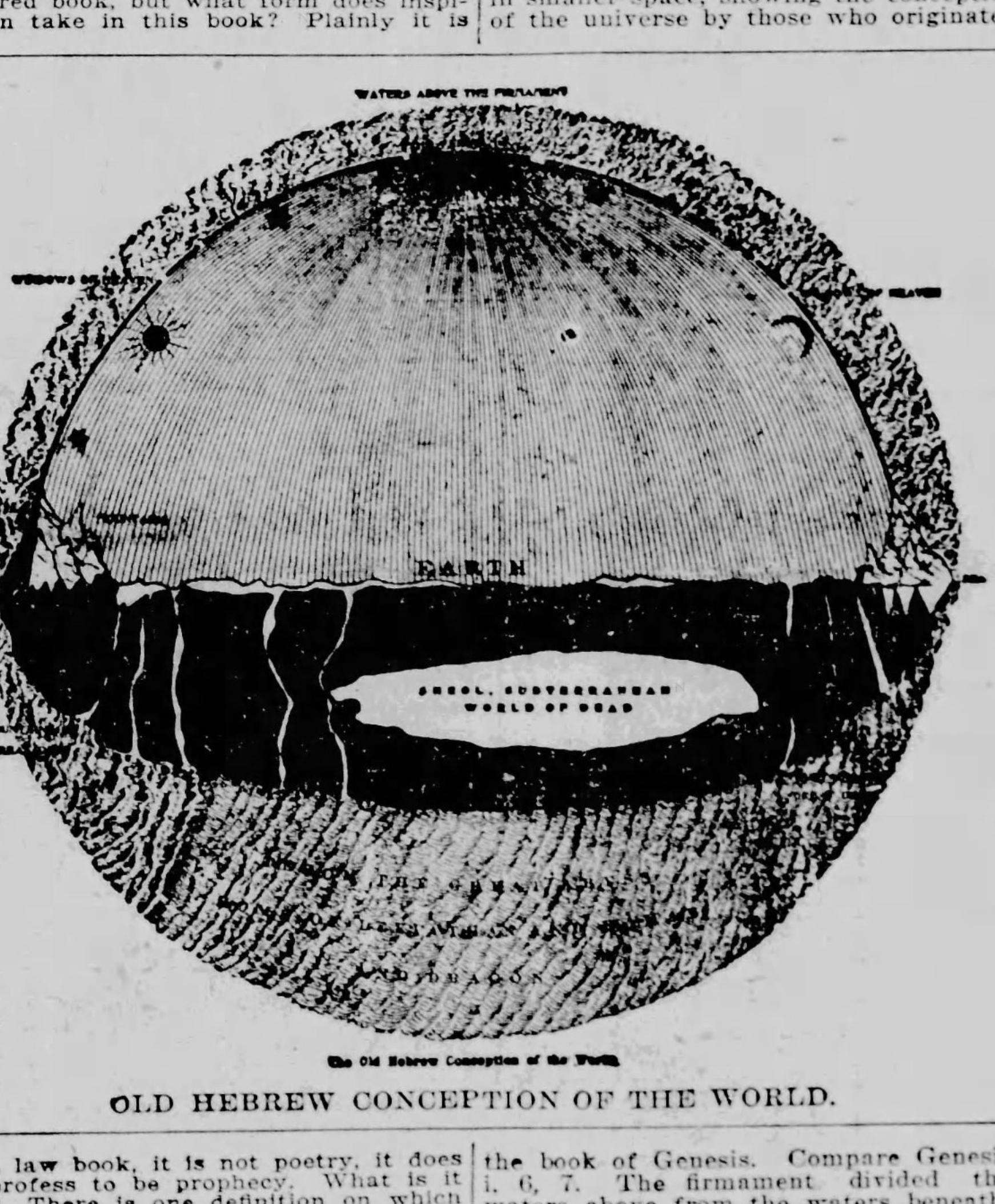
Humanity has stamped these men with its universal genius, though without destroying one of their purely human traits They are men still, not gods or demigods. They live now by virtue of their relations to God. All the rest is fallen away, hence their lives are so well adapted to teach us.

The author recognizes that Genesis, as we have it now, is a composite of the work of three men—the Jehovist, the Elohist and the Priestly Writer. He separates the stories of the Creation, the Fall of Man, the Flood, etc., showing the narrative of each writer. Especially excellent are the chapters on the Flood and the flood legends of different peoples. This portion of the book is illustrated by a large folding chart, herewith reproduced in smaller space, showing the conception of the universe by those who originated the book of Genesis. Compare Genesis i. 6, 7. The firmament divided the waters above from the waters beneath. And when the Flood came, it was represented, not as simply the result of excessive rain; but the waters supposed to be above the heavens were let through when "the windows of Heaven were opened," as mentioned in Genesis vii. 11. "The fountains of the great deep were broken up"—that is, the waters supposed to be under the earth rushed up through subterranean channels, and added to the volume of destroying waters.

Among the great literary nations of the Old World, only the Hebrews, the Hindoos, the Babylonians and the Greeks had traditions of a deluge. The Persians have a similar story, but so different as to point to some other origin. The Phoenicians may well have had a deluge tradition, but their literature has perished entirely, the few remains that have come down to us having passed through so many hands that their authenticity is doubtful.

Dr. Worcester has done the Christian world a service in producing this volume, which embodies the results of the vast archaeological researches of the past few years in the lands which were the cradle of the human race, as well as the conclusions of the best Scriptural criticism. It it a book which every student of the Bible will be glad to read.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.



The Old Hebrew Conception of the World.

OLD HEBREW CONCEPTION OF THE WORLD.

THE FAVORITE SIDE OF THE STREET

"You see strange things and funny people wherever you go," said a delegate to the recent cotton-seed men's convention, "but one thing that struck me as particularly queer is the habit that New Orleans people, and especially the ladies, seem to have of choosing the sunny side of Canal street for their afternoon promenade. Now, during the afternoon the lower side of that street is exposed to the direct rays of the sun, and if there is a hotter place in town I haven't found it yet. Still, every afternoon you may see that side of the street crowded with people, while the upper side, which is shadier, is comparatively deserted. Now, what is the reason for this? There are equally attractive millinery stores, dry goods stores and ice cream parlors on the shady side, yet the crowd walks in the sun. And it is not only the shoppers, but the well-dresed young men and women, who seem to be out for an idle promenade, who choose that side of the street. After seeing the New Orleans girls, it is not strange that the young men should brave even the heat of the summer sun, but why do the girls do it? In my town a man will walk five blocks in the sun out of his way in order to have the pleasure of walking one block on the shady side of a street. In fact the population shifts with the shade, and some men patronize one saloon in the morning and another in the afternoon in order to keep in the shade while going to take a drink. But the people of New Orleans are different, at least on Canal street, in the afternoon.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Difficulty.

Manager—I am sorry that you wish to resign. What is the trouble?

Star—It is too much of a strain on me to try to live up to the salary your press agent says I get.—Baltimore American.

Willie's Perplexity.

When Willie came home last night he was more convinced of the uselessness of schools than he ever was before, says the Buffalo Express. Asked the nature of his latest trouble, he explained that "postpone" had been one of the words in the spelling lesson of the day. The teacher had directed the pupils to write a sentence in which the special word should appear.

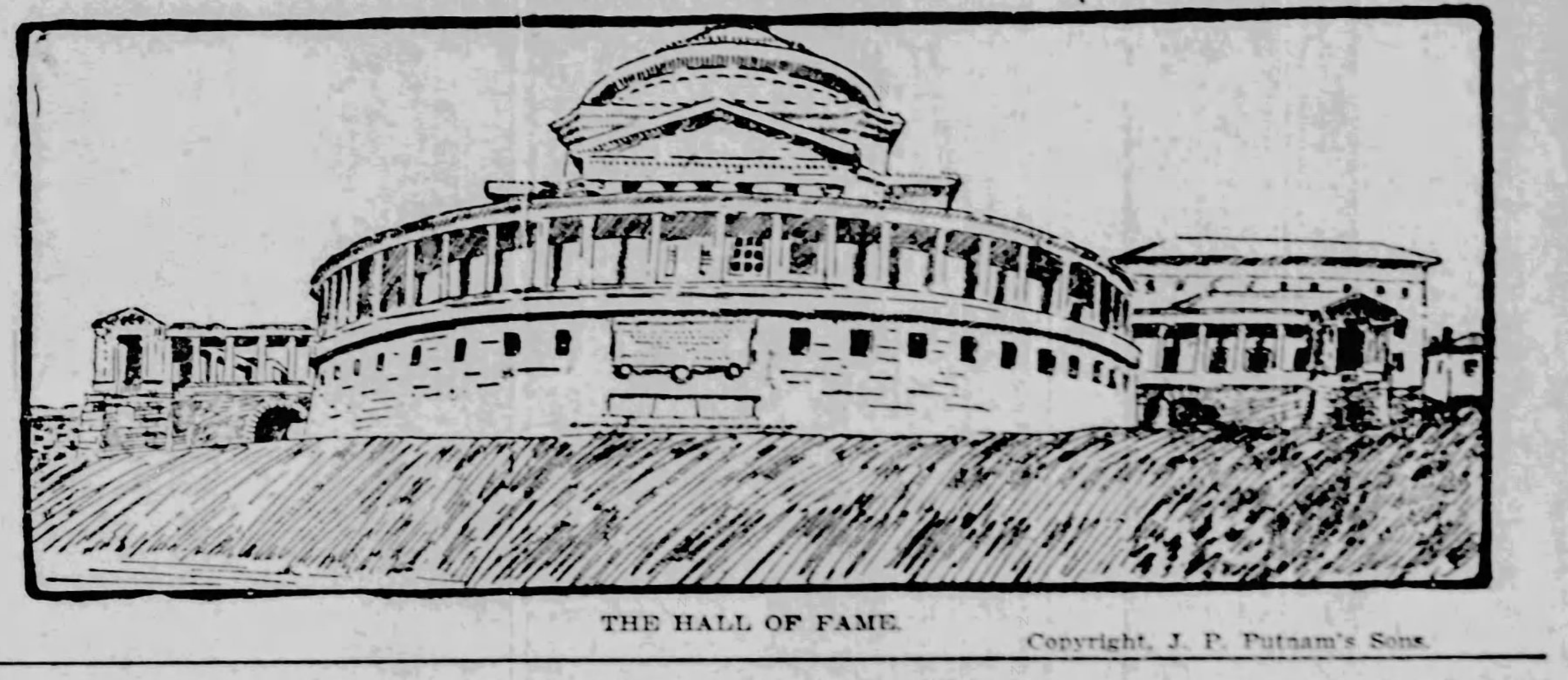
Along with others, Willie announced that he did not know the meaning of the word, and so could not use it in a sentence. The teacher explained that it meant "delay" or "put off," and encouraged the youngsters to try. Willie's thoughts were on pleasanter things than school, and his made-to-order sentence was: "Boys postpone their clothes when they go in swimming."

Willie wishes he lived in Jacksonville.

Three Kinds of Royal Succession.

Many persons have been confused by the various laws of succession which prevail in Europe. here are three different systems, the most general being that known as the Salic system, under which women are completely excluded. This is the rule in Belgium, Sweden and Norway, Italy, Denmark and Germany. Then there is the German-Dutch system, under which males in all degrees of relationship take precedence of females, the throne passing to the female line only in case of the extinction of the male line, however remote. This is the rule in Holland —from which it takes its name—Russia and some of the minor German states. The third system is that of England, Spain and Portugal, under which the females are excluded when there are males in the same degree of relationship, but aake precedence of males whose degree of relationship is not so close as their own.

The Hall of Fame at New York



THE HALL OF FAME.

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The dedication on Memorial Day of the Hall of Fame on University Heights, New York city, marked the advent of something new in the annals of American history, and in view of this important event, the volume entitled The Hall of Fame is of especial timeliness. This is the official book, written by Henry Mitchell MacCracken, chairman of the New York University Senate, authorized by the senate as a statement of the origin and constitution of the Hall of Fame and its history up to the close of the year 1900. The book was first planned as a mere official report, but owing to the popular interest manifested in the wonderful structure, and the demand for the fullest possible account of its origin, its constitutions and its objects, the plan of the work was enlarged to meet the desire of the public.

The great University of New York, of which the Hall of Fame is an appurtenance, has had a remarkable growth and success. Chartered in 1831, it was opened in 1832, and was the first building erected in Washington Square. The Hall is the result of a gift to the university in 1900, for the purpose of commemorating the achievements of the republic's great men, the author, the inventor, and the scientist ranking equally with the statesman and warrior.

University Heights is the summit of a hill which the authorities of the university chose in 1890 as the best location for a great college quadrangle. The state and city consented to a law that protects for all time a tract of nearly twenty-four acres from intersecting streets. After 1894 the work on the college buildings progressed rapidly, and it was the architect of the edifices who suggested, that in order to conceal the unsightly basement walls of the buildings, and to present an ornamental effect toward the avenue, that a broad terrace, supported upon granite walls and crowned with a colonnade should be erected. Chancellor MacCracken felt that an educational as well as aesthetic use should be found for such an edifice, and it was he who conceived the idea of a Hall of Fame for great Americans. A gift of $100,000 from Miss Helen Gould made the project feasible.

The summit of the Heights is a most appropriate site for this temple of honor. It was prominent in Revolutionary history. Its highest point was occupied by the center of the British army in the unsuccessful attack upon Fort Washington, and mementos of the last century have been found here in large numbers in the form of old cannon balls, bayonets and military buttons. The chief attraction of the entire hillside will be the Hall of Fame. Lost to the invaders in 1776, this summit is now retaken by the goodly troop of "Great Americans," with General Washington for their leader.

The volume is divided into two parts. The first being devoted to a history of the inception and development of the idea, and the account of the means by which were secured the present twenty-nine names of the men who have already been selected for inscription. The second half presents brief biographies of the "immortals" elected, together with estimates of their characters and achievements, by famous writers both of this country and abroad.

The work is appropriately illustrated with reproductions of photographs showing the approaches to the Hall of Fame, portions of its architecture, and views of the surrounding landscape. The publishers are G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Grave and Gay.

A Parallel to Aladdin's Lamp.

Leslie's Weekly.

We may breakfast on food cooked by electricity; we ride in the morning to our offices (which are cooled and ventilated by electric fans) in a car warmed, lighted and propelled by electricity, reading a newspaper printed by electric power and from type set up by a machine driven by an electric motor; the white paper itself is made from wood by electrically manufactured soda; its news received by electric telegraph, and some of it during the South African war flashed by electric searchlights from a town 12,000 miles away, sent by electric cables to us, coming so fast that it outstripped the sun in his daily progress and arrived here several hours before it started. Is there any story of Aladdin's lamp that can parallel such a marvel?

Missed a Chance.

Chicago Tribune.

"I am satisfied now that I have made a professional blunder in your case," the physicians said, noting th symptoms of his patient.

"A blunder; doctor? Don't I seem to be improving fast enough?"

"You are improving too fast. Your malady had begun to interest me exceedingly, and I wanted to see what it would develop into if allowed to run, but I stupidly gave you a prescription that has knocked it entirely out of your system."

Johnny's Argument.

Chicago Tribune.

"Oh, mamma, it's in my stomach!"

"Now, Johnny, haven't I told you a thousand times that there is really no such thing as pain? It's only a persuasion—a delusion. Don't give way to it for a single moment. There is nothing whatever the matter with your stomach."

"Yes, but this is where that won't work, mamma. I've swallowed my gum."

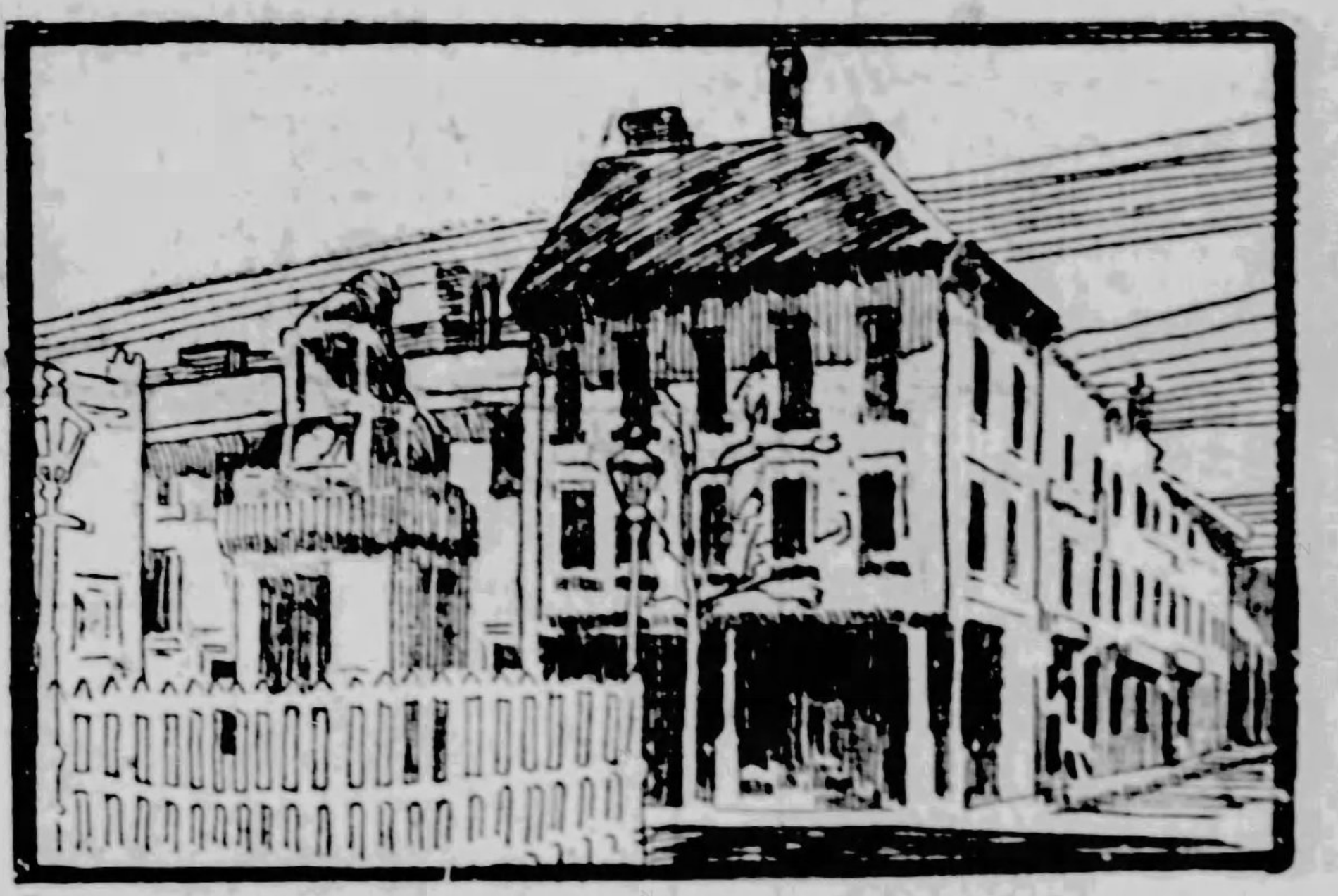
Venerable Scholars.

Atlanta Constitution.

A state exchange has this unique advertisement:

"This is to notify the public that a school for old scholars has been opened in our midst. So far fifteen scholars are on the roll—the youngest being 63 years of age and the oldest 91. Some of them have been too busy to get schooling up to date; but they have whirled in now and a new life is opening up to them.

DR. JOHNSON'S BIRTHPLACE TO BE TURNED INTO A MUSEUM



The old house at Litchfield in which Dr. Samuel Johnson was born has been purchased by the town authorities, and will be turned into a Johnsonian museum. This habitat of the great literary giant has passed through many vicissitudes. Among other uses to which it has been put is that of a restaurant. The house had been partly built by Johnson's father. In 1767 the city fathers met and decreed that a lease of the place should be given Dr. Johnson for a term of 99 years for a monthly rent of five shillings. Two doors away is the Three Crowns Inn, at which Dr. Johnson now and then put up. Litchfield is very proud of its famous scholar, and it is now proposed that the house in which he was born be made one of the most interesting show places in England. The history of the building and the record of the early action taken with reference to it by the corporation of Litchfield can be found in Boswell's "Life of Johnson." Several of Dr. Johnson's witty and pithy sayings concerning the town and the old house will also be found in that famous book. The place is frequently mentioned, too, in the letters of Johnson, which are extant, and it promises now to become the greatest storehouse of Johnsonians.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Remarkable Traveler.

A remarkable traveler has just arrived at Cork, a Russian Cossack, who is journeying around the world on foot, says the London Chronicle. He left his home on the slopes of the Caucasian mountains in 1892, and set out on a tramping expedition, with the determination of seeing the people and countries of the world, having been filled with this desire from reading books of travel. During the nine years he has been in Central Asia, Siberia, Manchuria, Corea, Japan, India, Persia, Turkey and the southern countries of Europe. He was in Paris during the recent exhibition there, and subsequently came over to London. He has yet to visit America, Australia and Africa. In the course of his wanderings he has experienced many strange adventures. He has gone days without food, and was obliged to make some of his sea journeys as a stowaway. He has acquired on his journey a fair knowledge of six languages.

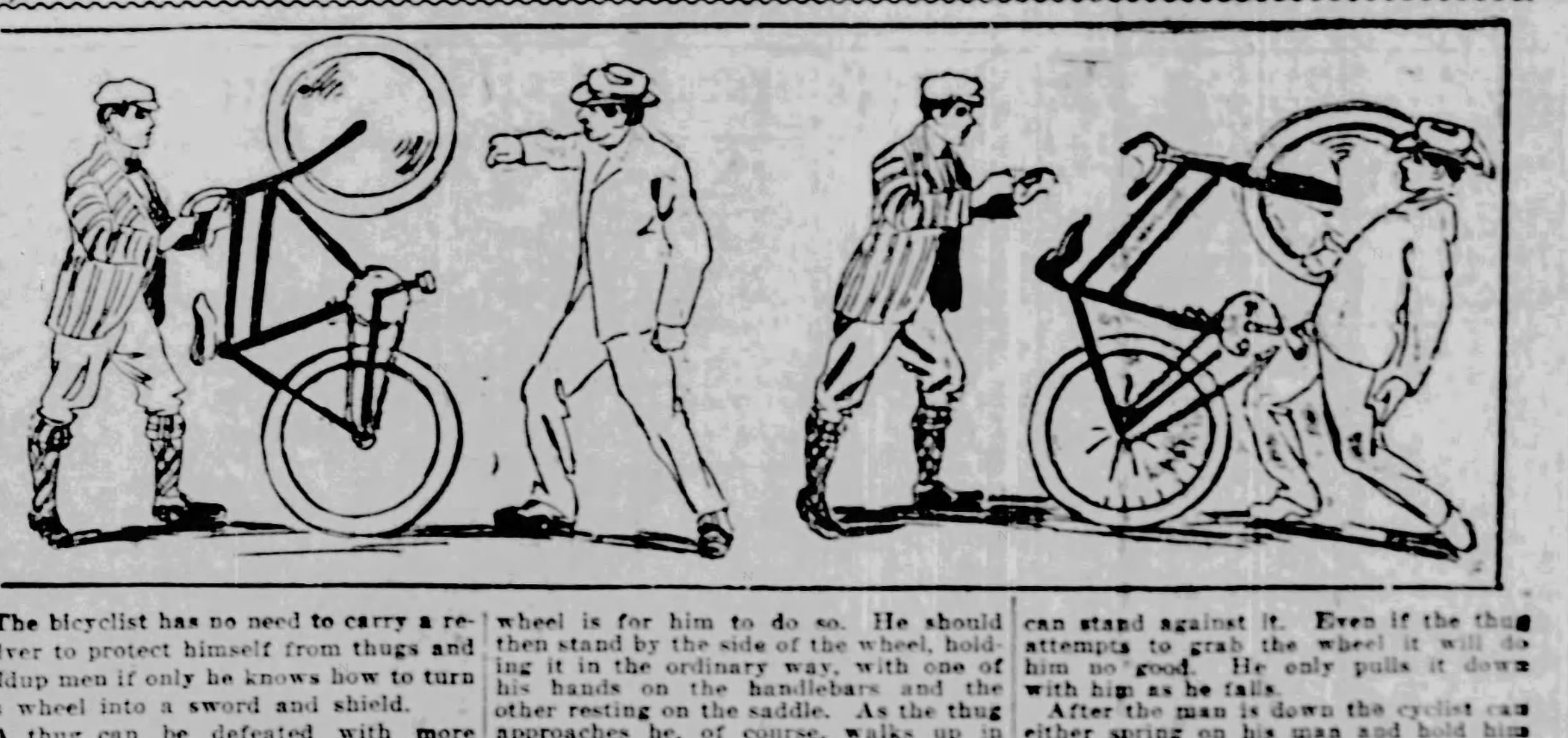
Offsetting the Debt.

Joseph Read was telling a little coterie of men at the Great Southern hotel a funny story recently narrated to him by Governor McCorkle of West Virginia, says the Columbus Dispatch. A colored man was telling a white friend about another negro who owed him $2 and absolutely refused to pay the debt. The creditor dunned and dunned him, but all to no purpose. Finally the creditor went to his white friend, who is a lawyer, and poured his tale of woe into his ear.

"Well," said the lawyer, "if he positively refused to pay you, what reason did he give?"

"Well, boss," said the colored man, "he said he had owed me dat money fo' so long dat de interest had dun et it all up, and he didn't owe me a cent."

How to Defend Yourself With a Bicycle.



The bicyclist has no need to carry a revolver to protect himself from thugs and holdup men if only he knows how to turn his wheel into a sword and shield.

A thug can be defeated with more neatness and dispatch with a bicycle in the hands of a quick, clever person than he can be with a knife or revolver. The thug is on the lookout for the ordinary weapons, and the attempt to draw one of them would result in the thug using his every ready pistol.

The only way for the bicyclist when ordered to stop and dismount from his wheel is for him to do so. He should then stand by the side of the wheel, holding it in the ordinary way, with one of his hands on the handlebars and the other resting on the saddle. As the thug approaches he, of course, walks up in front of the wheel as the cyclist has dismounted, facing him. Just as the thug is about two feet away from the front wheel of the bicycle the wheelman picks his machine up so that it stands on the rear wheel and shoves it forward like a battering ram against his assailant.

The thing can be done so quickly that the attack is entirely unsuspected and the blow comes like a catapult. Nobody can stand against it. Even if the thug attempts to grab the wheel it will do him no good. He only pulls it down with him as he falls.

After the man is down the cyclist can either spring on his man and hold him down until help arrives, or he can pummel him until he begs for mercy, or if he would rather, and if he can jerk his wheel away from the man, he may mount and ride away.

A little practice at doing this trick will enable any ordinary rider to accomplish it without a chance of failure, and some time it may be used to great advantage. —Chicago Tribune.

Recent Literature.

The Blade has received the following new books from the publishers named:

From George P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d st., New York:

The Hall of Fame is the title of the official book, written by Henry Mitchell MacCracken, chairman of the New York University senate, authorized by the senate as a statement of the origin and constitution of the Hall of Fame and its history up to the close of the year 1900. The work is well illustrated.

The Improvement of Towns and Cities, by Charles Mulford Robinson, is a volume of suggestions for the making of model towns and cities. It is a handbook of ready reference along each special line of artistic improvement.

From Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia:

A Second Century Satirist is a translation of the dialogues and stories of Lucian of Samosata, by Prof. Winthrop Dudley Sheldon. Useful notes are added to the dialogues to make them clearer to the reader.

From the National Purity Association of Chicago:

The Right of the Child to Be Well Born, a little booklet of 24 pages, contains a very beautiful essay upon parental responsibility by Rev. Mabel Malloy Irwin, who touches the subject upon points usually avoided but yet which bear a vital relation to the well-being of the child.

From McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th st., New York:

The God of His Fathers, by Jack London, is a collection of short stories, whose scenes are in the Klondike. Among the miners, trappers, adventurers and fortune hunters Mr. London has lived, and knows their trials, their perils, their ambitions and their weaknesses.

From Smith, Maynard & Co., Boston:

Mononia, a love story of '48, by Justin McCarthy, is a romance in which he has introduced some of the events occurring in the Irish national movement in 1848—a movement which was in reality hopeless from the first.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

Henry Bourland, by Albert Elmer Babcock, is a story of the Civil war, its scene being in Virginia. It is a bit of real history under the guise of fiction.

From the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia:

The Career of a Beauty, by John Strange Winter, is a most interesting novel of English life, and will be welcomed by this author's many readers.

From the Henry Altemus Co., Philadelphia:

The Woman Who Trusted, by Will N. Harben, is a novel of Bohemian life in New York, with the opening chapters located in the south. It is a fairly good story.

From F. M. Buckles & Co., 11 East 16th street, New York:

A State Secret is the title of a book of short stories by Mrs. B. M. Croker, whose signature is always a promise of some pleasant reading.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union square, New York:

Masters of Men, by Morgan Robertson, is the story of a hero who is constantly misunderstood, and forces his way through life. It is a well-written story.

From Little, Brown & Co., Boston:

An American Husband in Paris, by Anna Bowman Dodd, is a witty satire in dialogue on the way the American wives of rich men sometimes treat their husbands.

From the G. W. Dillingham Co., 119 West 23d st., New York:

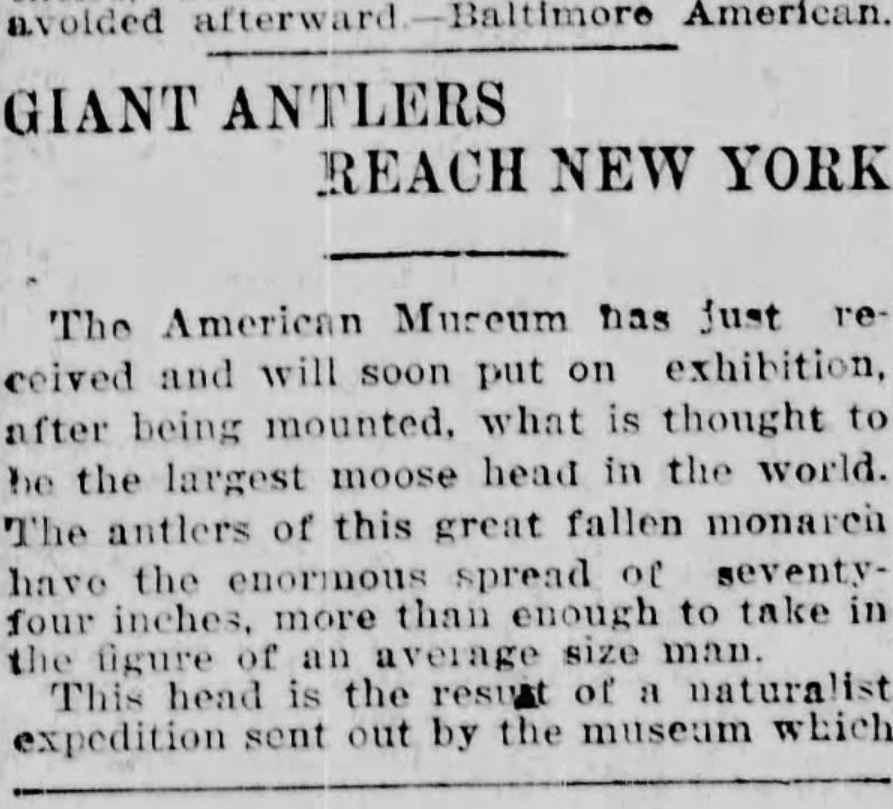
A Master of Fortune, by Cutcliffe Hyne, is a story of the sea and of adventures on sea and on land, and pictures savage people and savage deeds.

SUPERSTITIONS RIFE AMONG THE FAIR SEX

It doesn't seem possible that in this enlightened age superstition could be rife among the educated, but there are, nevertheless, a number of young women who converse fluently, if not eloquently, in three languages, and who read Spencer and Browning and Emerson, but who place a dream-book with their Bible on the table beside the bed and consult it in the morning the first thing. With a credulity worthy a negro mammy, if their sleep has been visited with unusual visitors, they seize this volume as soon as their eyes are fairly opened and look for an explanation. If misfortune is foretold by it, the seeker after knowledge assumes a bravado she is far from feeling. "I don't care," she says to herself, by way of bolstering up her courage. "I'm not superstitious, anyway, and I don't believe in such arrant nonsense." But she's nervous just the same for days until other troubles have driven this mythical one out of her mind. There's one young woman known to the writer who never dreams of a young child without shivering and shaking for days after in fear of some dreadful thing happening to her. She has not consulted a dream-book on the subject, and so she doesn't know how infants and bad luck became connected in her mind, but nevertheless, after she has had a visitant of this sort while sleeping, she says prayers of unusual length and then makes up her mind to be patient under afflictions sore. She is an intelligent woman, mind you, but she doesn't attempt to explain the terror that besets her at this particular dream. She doesn't call herself superstitious—of course no woman does, not even the one who wouldn't walk under a ladder—but her friends do, and make light of her until she exposes some fetich of theirs, when the subject is carefully avoided afterward.—Baltimore American.

GIANT ANTLERS REACH NEW YORK

The American Museum has just received and will soon put on exhibition, after being mounted, what is thought to be the largest moose head in the world. The antlers of this great fallen monarch have the enormous spread of seventy-four inches, more than enough to take in the figure of an average size man.



This head is the result of a naturalist expedition sent out by the museum which traversed Alaska and the Arctic regions for the purpose of obtaining specimens of fast disappearing big game.

This monster in life is said to have stood some twenty-two hands high, larger than an ordinary horse, and weighed in the neighborhood of two thousand pounds. The average moose weighs from eight hundred to nine hundred pounds, and the antlers measure only fifty inches across.—New York Herald.

For His Good.

A New York household has been provisionally ruled for years by a sable cook who rejoices in the name of Rosa, says the Youth's Companion. One day, not long ago, this important person sailed into the presence of her nominal mistress and announced that she had a disclosure to make.

"I'm gwine to marry dat trifling Pomp Leone, fo' his own good, to-morrow ebening," she said, "and I 'cided you might nachell like to know 'bout it the day befo' missy."

"Oh, Rosa," said the lady, "how can I spare you now, with all the company we are to have next week?"

"Spare me, missy?" repeated Rosa. "I ain't said nuttin' 'bout you sparing me, chile. De ceremonies and bands is gwine to be pernounced at seven o'clock, and Pomp, he's gwine to start off on his honeymoon on de ten o'clock train.

"He's got a heap o' relations out west, and so hab I, and he's gwine to see 'em all. And when he's done got troo wid dem relations, I's got some plans for him down souf," concluded Rosa, darkly.

"He's been in kind o' dubersome company lately, missy, and de best I could do was to marry him right now. But sakes alibe, chile! Rosa ain't got no notion ob leabing you. W'at put sech an idee as dat in yo' little head, honey?"

WEAK WOMEN

Are made strong by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates the periods, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

Sick women are invited to consult Doctor Pierce, by letter, *free*. All womanly confidence held in sacred secrecy and guarded by strict professional privacy. Write without fear and without fee to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I had been a great sufferer from female weakness," writes Mrs. M. B. Wallace, of Muenster, Cooke Co., Texas. "*I tried four doctors and none did me any good.* I suffered six years, but at last I found relief. I followed your advice, and took eight bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' and four of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I now feel like a *new woman*. I have gained eighteen pounds."

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness and sick headache. They do not create the pill habit.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S HUSBAND

How He Received a Funny Story Told by Sir Edwin Landseer.

Prince Albert appears to have possessed no humor. He was a good man—not quick, but worthy. How his lack of fun worked him ill and did no good to Sir Edwin Landseer is amusing enough. Sir Edwin Landseer was a favorite of the Queen, and had in the Prince Consort also a great admirer. One day, in the presence of a friend of the Prince Consort, a German courtier who was celebrated as a raconteur, the Queen asked Landseer to tell a story, the famous animal painter having the narrative and anecdotal gift, and being in his way quite the grand seigneur. He was modest, however, and gave way to the German notability, who told a dog story, which, however, Landseer, could not resist capping with one that burlesqued the German professedly personal and truthful reminiscence of canine intelligence.

The Queen enjoyed a good story, and Landseer had often amused her majesty, who expressed her pleasure that the great painter was reminded by the story of the Prince Consort's friend of an incident that had occurred in the neighborhood of Windsor. Urged by the doubts of a companion to put a favorite dog to a severe test, Landseer bet him a five-pound note—which he thereupon buried under a sod in Windsor park in presence of the dog—that when they had walked to Virginia water he would simply tell the dog to fetch it, and the dog would do so. Having nearly arrived at Virginia water, Landseer told his dog to "fetch it." The animal bounded away on his mission, and in a short time returned, but apparently without accomplishing the feat for which Landseer had backed it. The doubting friend was delighted until Landseer opened the dog's mouth and out dropped five sovereigns. The dog had not only found the note, but had run into Windsor and changed it at the bank.

The Queen laughed heartily, the Prince was silent. When Landseer was going to bed, the Prince's equerry arrived with a message: "His Royal Highness' compliments, and he hopes Mr. Landseer does not think that the Queen believes that story about the dog and five-pound note."—Rochester Post-Express.

She Was Sure.

"What makes you so sure that man is less than thirty-five?" asked the young woman.

"There isn't the slightest doubt in the matter," answered Miss Cayenne. "He keeps bragging of what he knows about human nature."—Washington Star.

MY FRIEND FROM THE DESERT

By BLACQUE WILSON

My friend from the desert came to town one day this week.

This friend of mine is no cowboy bold, or dusky Yaqui Indian, but is one of the cutest little specimens of the reptile family, commonly known as a Mexican Horned Toad. We call him Spike. Some folks say that this little brute is horrid and repulsive, but he improves upon acquaintance, and is really a beauty in his way; the children soon learn to love him, his clever manners and odd tricks are always interesting, and he can be made a very clever household pet.

Spike's appearance is exceedingly fierce, with his fringe of sharp horns and armored back and a mouth that is really monstrous. But this is only a bluff, and his ferocious look is his only protection, for he is really a harmless little animal, without bite or sting, and only dangerous to house flies and other buzzing insects, upon which he feeds. In days gone by,

I have had many of Spike's cousins for my friends, and my one regret is that our harsh winter climate generally proves fatal to these little wanderers from the sunny sands of the desert.

Leaving aside scientific terms and description, the illustration will show that the Horned Toad has the build and appearance of a lizard. They grow to a length of five or six inches and in their free state are very active. In captivity, however, they remain torpid for a long time, and only liven up after becoming thoroughly familiar with their new situation. In color, they are a mottled brown, of many beautiful shades, running from dark tints around the larger spikes on the back and neck to a light tan. The breast is of a grayish white and covered with scales. The feet are armed with five sharp claws which he finds useful in climbing rocks or digging in the sand. The upper part of the head is one solid piece of bony structure, with eight sharp horns like a fringe, around the neck. His bead-like eyes are very brilliant and the nostrils are almost imperceptible.

The home of the Horned Toad is on the sandy plains of the far southwest and Mexico and Southern California. Living in a land where food is scarce and sometimes little water, he is equipped by nature to adapt himself to circumstances. He lives on insects, which he captures with great dexterity, using for this purpose a tongue covered by some sticky substance. For six months of the year, he does not eat at all, but spends most of his time buried completely out of sight in the sand. The Horned Toad also partakes of other qualities of the chameleon, for the tints on his back change with his surroundings. This is his protection, for, when he is not able to bury himself, he will lie motionless at a sign of danger, and might easily be mistaken for a stone.

In Southern California, the Horned Toad is a common pet and some of them find their way east through the medium of stores that deal in birds and curiosities and others are shipped by friends.

One Horned Toad that I had came all the way from California by mail, enclosed in a tight tin baking powder can. He not only survived this seemingly cruel treatment, but lived for a year afterward, and died from a cold, caught in the spring. This little fellow became very tame and seemed to enjoy the company of human beings. On warm summer days, he delighted to caper on a sunny window-sill and capture flies until gorged. He would also take flies from a person's fingers and became a genuine pet. To keep Horned Toads in captivity, they need a large box of dry sand and should be kept in a warm place. In the summer, they will eat flies and insects, but in winter they eat nothing whatever.

My new friend Spike seems to take his surroundings philosophically, and I have hopes that we may soon become better acquainted.

EYE-OPENERS.

"The rose could never be a rose
Without its thorn," he cried.
"And fools might not be fools if they
Would throw their cigarettes away,"
She wearily replied.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Well, Carnegie is setting a fine example, isn't he?"

"Splendid! It is a genuine incentive for every man to get two hundred millions before he begins to give any away."—Puck.

"I don't think the whisky trust has much of a foothold in New York."

"Why not?"

"Because every saloon I visit has the sign, 'No trust here,' over the bar."—Judge.

Parke—After 20 years of married life, how do you manage—as well as ever?

Lane—Yes, about as well. I understand my wife almost as well as the first three weeks we were engaged.—Detroit Free Press.

Blobbs—Say, old man, come down to my house this evening. We're going to have a little whist party.

Glubbs—All right. I'll come. You can coax me to go anywhere to play whist.—Chicago Tribune.

"Father," said the small boy, "what is polygamy?"

The old gentleman made sure that his wife was listening before he answered.

"Polygamy," he said, "is the name given to a method of acquiring trouble by wholesale."—Chicago Post.

IT SLUGS

Even Harder Than a Prize Fighter.

A newspaper man is subject to trials and tribulations the same as ordinary mortals. Coffee "slugs" a great many of them.

D. Beidleman, on the Wilkes-Barre Record says regarding his experience with coffee: "A little over two years ago I was on the verge of collapse superinduced by the steady grind of the newspaper office. For weeks I did not have a night's sound sleep, and the wakeful nights were followed by despondency and a general breaking up of the constitution. I ran down in weight. My family physician insisted that I leave off coffee and take on Postum Food Coffee but I would not hear to it.

One day I was served with a cup of coffee, as I supposed, that had a peculiarity delicious flavor. I relished it, and when drinking the second cup I was told that it was not coffee, but Postum Food Coffee. I was dumbfounded, and for a time thought I was the subject of a practical joke. However, I became a firm believer in, and a user of Postum from that time, and almost immediately I began to sleep nights and the irritableness disappeared, and in less than three months I was completely well and in seven months my weight increased up to 198 pounds. I can now do the work of two ordinary newspaper men."

There is a great big lot of common sense in leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee.

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

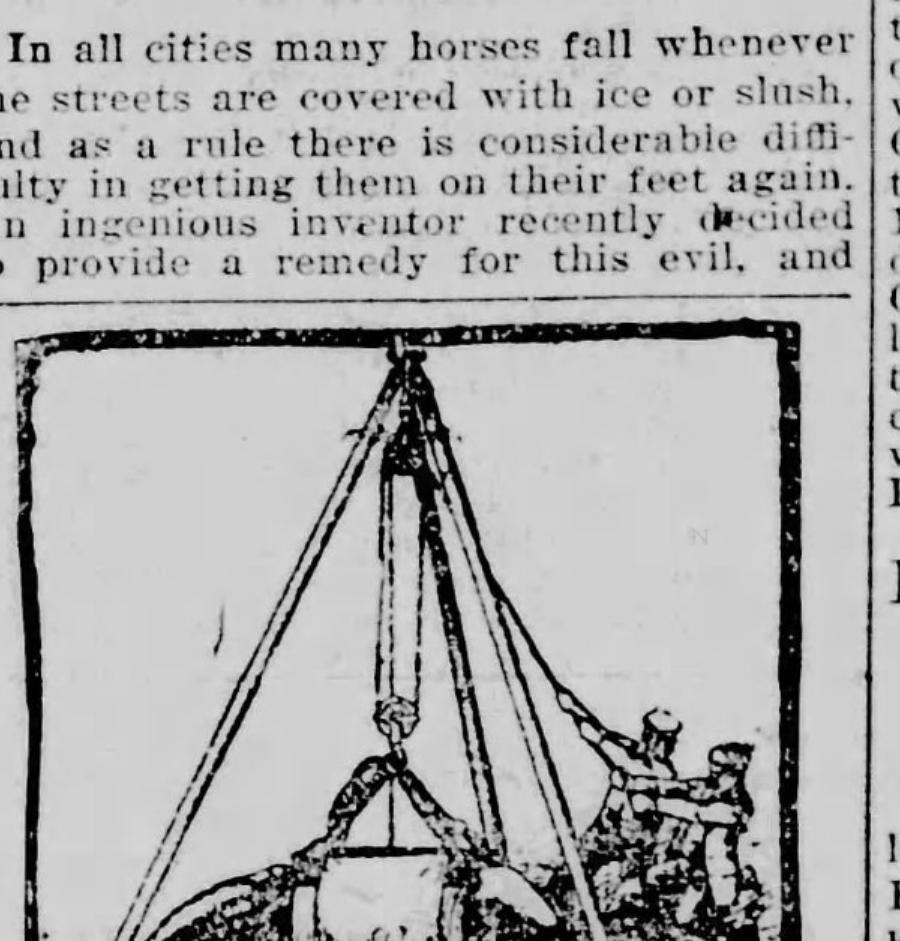
The illustrations above plainly show what this Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2382 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

INVENTION TO RAISE FALLEN HORSES

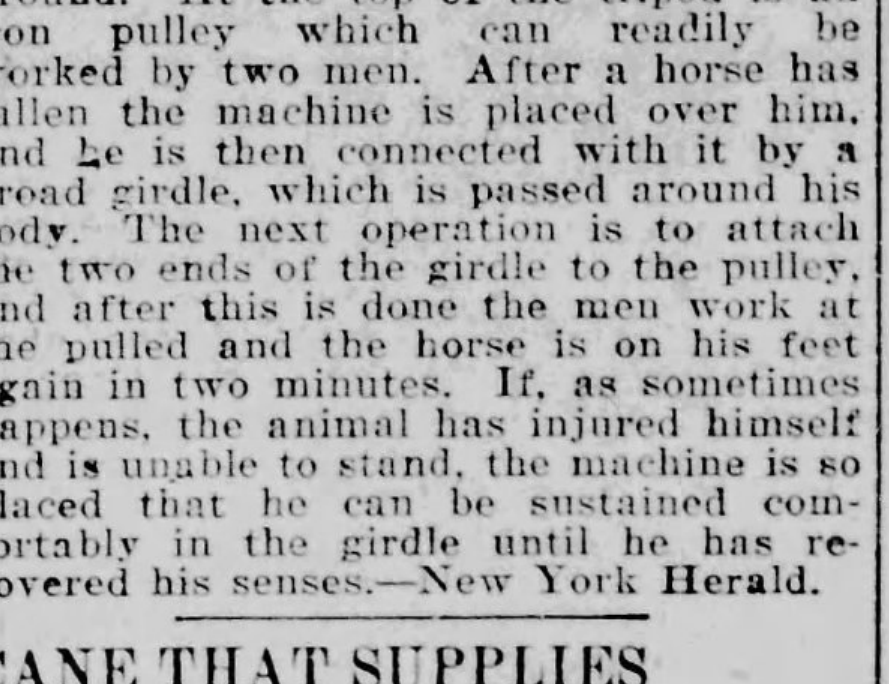
In all cities many horses fall whenever the streets are covered with ice or slush, and as a rule there is considerable difficulty in getting them on their feet again. An ingenious inventor recently decided to provide a remedy for this evil, and consequently he promptly fashioned a machine which is designed to raise horses that have fallen in this manner.



The machine consists of a large tripod, the beams or supports of which are furnished with iron points at the ends, so that they can be firmly fixed in the ground. At the top of the tripod is an iron pulley which can readily be worked by two men. After a horse has fallen the machine is placed over him, and he is then connected with it by a broad girdle, which is passed around his body. The next operation is to attach the two ends of the girdle to the pulley, and after this is done the men work at the pulled and the horse is on his feet again in two minutes. If, as sometimes happens, the animal has injured himself and is unable to stand, the machine is so placed that he can be sustained comfortably in the girdle until he has recovered his senses.—New York Herald.

CANE THAT SUPPLIES LONG FELT WANT

Among the recent novelties are sword canes and canes holding geologists' tools or surgical instruments or pen and ink or smokers' requisities or smelling salts or drink cups of whiskey—in fact, it is almost incredible to how many different uses the walking stick it put, according to the New York Herald.



One of the newest canes contains a candle, a device very valuable to thousands who otherwise find it difficult to detect the keyhole on coming home early in the morning.

THE MODERN BEAUTY

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant Syrup of Figs, made by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

JESTS FROM JUDGE.

A WARM BOY.

One evening a youth named Tom Lee!
Put his watch on the stove—goodness me!
"Why do you do that?"
Asked the big pussy cat.
"'Cause I like a hot time," said he.

CORRECTED.

Johnny—Oh, ma, I did the chimney sweep——

Mother (correcting)—Don't say that. Say "I swept the chimney——"

Johnny (interrupting)—I swept the chimney sweep out of 10 cents at marbles.

DISAPPOINTING.

"If that petrified man doesn't quit drinking so much I shall be compelled to discharge him," said the proprietor of the dime museum to the treasurer.

"He certainly is a hard drinker," commented the latter.

Mrs. Newlywed—Am I the most wasteful thing you ever saw, dear?

Mr. Newlywed—Of course not, pet. I have seen the Panama canal and a billion-dollar Congress.

Gladys—Would you call Ethel Gotrox an ideal beauty?

Edith—Oh, yes. If I were a young man, very poor, awfully in debt and wholly conscienceless, I think I would.

Reached the Limit.

Philadelphia Press.

"Have you nothing else?" inquired Mrs. Schoppen, who was looking at half hose for her husband.

"No, ma'am," replied the clerk, "I've shown you every pair in stock."

"Are you sure," she persisted, leaning over the counter, "there are none there I haven't seen?"

"Yes'm," stammered the clerk "except—er—the pair I'm wearing."

Duchess of Cleveland, Who Was One of the Bridesmaids of Queen Victoria.

Lady Catherine Lucy Wilhelmina Stanhope, the Duchess of Cleveland, is the only survivor of the twelve young girls who were bridesmaids for Queen Victoria. She and eleven others of noble birth were selected to attend the royal bride on her wedding day, February 10, 1840. Three years afterward Lady Catherine herself became a bride. Her husband was Lord Dalmeny, and she bore him a child who is now Lord Rosebery. The duchess is descended from the grand and ancient family of the Stanhopes. She became the life-long friend and intimate of the queen, who loved her as a sister, and who often honored her with a royal visit. Only one other of the bridesmaids lived to see the queen's diamond jubilee of 1897. This was Lady Jane Ellice, a daughter of the Earl of Radner. Lady Catherine became the Duchess of Cleveland by her second marriage. The portrait of the duchess here presented is copied from a picture made when she was the queen's bridesmaid.—Chicago Record-Herald.

LIVING LIGHT A NEW INVENTION

Scientists are much interested in a lamp which has been constructed by Professor Raphael Dubois, and which has been alight for the past few weeks in his laboratory, according to the New York Herald. The wonderful feature about it is that the light is actually furnished by living creatures, since it is produced from a liquid which is composed of luminous marine microbes. In preparing this liquid, or culture, Professor Dubois has spent many months, and those who have seen the light which it furnishes claim that he has good reason to be satisfied with his achievement.

The lamp consists merely of a metallic support, to which is attached a large glass glove with a flat bottom. With the globe are connected two tubes, one above the other at the side, and these are closed with cotton, but in such a manner as to permit of a limited circulation of air. The base of the globe is covered with a sheet of tinfoil, which serves as a reflector. When the light is required, all that is necessary is to inject a little air through the tubes into the luminous liquid.

A lamp of this kind, once filled, will furnish light continuously for several weeks.

Treat the Negro Fairly.

The whites must realize that the ngro must be so treated that he will count for the good of the state and its progress along the best lines. To this end he must not be deprived of the ballot by any subterfuge when he meets the requirements of the suffrage laws that may be adopted. His ambition should be fired to measure up to the stipulations but, doing that, in all common decency and fairness he must be given the meal for which he has worked and which he has honestly earned. — Birmingham (Ala.) News.

Too Good to Last.

Jimmy—How d'yer like yer new boss?

Petey—Out er sight! He's a reg'lar churchgoer.

Jimmy—Huh! Dem kind ain't always de easiest.

Petey—Dey aint? Well, I'll bet I've t'rowed de con inter him wit' all de old favorites—gran' mudder's funeral, aunt sick in Harlem, sister got de measles, an' so fort', for over five half holerdays already, an' he's still got his mout' open an' runnin' easy!"—Puck.

Might Be Worse.

Ascum—"I understand the young woman next door bangs the piano all day. I suppose you wish she's move out."

Krank (a pessimist)—"No, I'm quite satisfied."

Ascum—"What"

Krank—"If she were to move out another would be sure to move in that would bang the piano all day and all night."—Philadelphia Press.

A Model Municipal Government.

It is proposed that Manila be governed as Washington, D. C., is governed, without any municipal politics. The carrying on of public affairs in the national capital by the national government has been so conspicuously successful that there are even some cities in the states that look longingly in that direction.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FARM PAPER FREE! Send ten cents to pay cost of mailing also names and addresses of five of your farmer friends and we will send you the Missouri Valley Farmer one year free. Regular price 50c. It is one of the best farm papers in the west and will tell you more about agriculture and live stock conditions in the great southwest than any other publication. It is filled with western stories and up-to-date articles in the breezy style of the west. Missouri Valley Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

FREE

A WONDERFUL SHRUB—CURES

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

Rev. A. C. Darling, Minister of the Gospel, under date of May 20th, writes from his home at North Constantia, Oswego county, New York:

I have been troubled with Kidney and kindred diseases for sixteen years, and tried all I could get without relief. Two and a half years ago I was taken with a severe attack of La Grippe, which turned to pneumonia. At that time my Liver, Kidneys, Heart and Urinary Organs all combined in what to me seemed their last attack. My confidence in man and medicine had gone. My hope had vanished, and all that was left me was a dreary life and certain death. At last I heard of Alkavis, and as a last resort I commenced taking it. At that time I was using the vessel as often as sixteen times in one night, without sleep or rest. In a short time to my astonishment, I could sleep all night as soundly as a baby, which I had not done in sixteen years before. What I know it has done for me I firmly believe it will do for all who will give Alkavis a fair trial. I most gladly recommend Alkavis to all.

Sincerely yours,
(Rev.) A. C. DARLING.

The venerable Mr. Joseph W. Whitten, of Wolfboro, N. H., at eighty-five years of age, also testifies to the powers of Alkavis in curing severe Kidney and Bladder Disorders, Dropsy and Rheumatism. Hundreds of others give similar testimony. Many ladies also join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis in Kidney and allied diseases and other troublesome afflictions peculiar to womanhood, which cannot with propriety be described here.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a sure specific cure and can not fail. Address The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

That Cattle Disease.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to inquiries in Blade of May 23, from Z. R., Uniondale, Pa.: In the winter of 1896-97 my cattle was affected with their legs swelling, breaking and running with an offensive smell, and their hoofs rotting.

The best remedy I found was to swab their feet and legs twice a day with blue vitriol. Dissolve the vitriol in hot water, and keep it where nothing can get at it, as it is poison. I lost one calf before I found out what to do for it.—C. F. C., Westerville, Ind.

That Mule.

J. F. F., Freeman, Tenn.:—Your mule evidently died of pneumonia. He had probably been suffering from the disease in a mild form for some days; and a chill, or something of the sort, brought on an acute attack, from which he died.

Self Milking Cow.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to S. M. M., of Columbus Grove, O., Let him put his self-milking cow in a stancheon, draw her tongue out and split the point of the tongue about 1½ inches, and that will prevent her from cupping the tongue around the teat. One of my neighbors had a cow of the same quality, and the above remedy cured her, and will not prevent her eating.—H. G. T., Damascus, Va.

Texas Itch—Bloody Milk.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell G. E. V., of Hacker Valley, Va., to wash his mare with fish brine in the morning and after dinner to curry well; then get a pound of lard and take one-fourth of the lard and bruise up some alder bark in it; then add a half teaspoonful of red precipitate to the pound of lard, add all together and apply warm; rub it in well. Repeat in three days, if necessary. If you get the disease wash in strong salt water or use strong tobacco juice.

Tell O. M., Mineral Springs, Mo., whose cow gives bloody milk, to get her with calf. Try it.—G. F. G., Kurtz, Ind.

That Lame Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to O. T. B. B., of Hinton, Va., in regard to the disease of his mare, I will say: The ailment first commenced as inflammation of the cartileges which serve to hold the flesh to the bone. Then the disease terminates in a hardness, stiffening of the inner muscles of the entire front part of the animal, and extends to the feet, where the treatment begins. Your animal cannot be cured, but greatly helped.

Pare all of the chalky substance out of the hoof, and use the following liniment: Alcohol, 95 per cent, 1 qt.; cayenne pepper, ¼ oz.; laudanum, 2 ozs.; water of hartshorn, ⅛ oz ; white castile soap, cut fine, 2 ozs.

Digest five days; shake once a day; when settled, pour off the liquid and throw away the dregs. Bathe the shoulders, legs, chest and bottoms of feet thoroughly with the liniment once or twice a week. Grease the hoofs, and for an inch above, with lard, or sweet oil, to keep them from cracking.—F. N. W., Dayton, Wash.

INQUIRIES.

Paint for Iron Roof.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some of your many readers who have had experience please inform me what is the best paint to use on the iron roof of a house?—P. M. P., Ripon, Wis.

Budding Roses.

Editor Farmstead:—Can some of your subscribers who have had experience tell how to bud roses? I wish to put a choice one on a common stock, and would be glad to know how., and the best time in the season in which to do same.—H. W. M., Missouri Valley, Iowa.

Acute Indigestion.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a horse which has frequent attacks of acute indigestion, when I have been as careful as I could be about changing feed, etc. It is sick now. I have been working it, baiting it on grass and feeding good hay and oats. Can anyone tell me how to cure the horse and also to prevent the attacks?—C. S. R., Lawrenceville, Pa.

Bloat in Heifer.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a young heifer with first calf that bloats up and is in terrible misery. Will someone please inform me of a cure for the disease?—E. B. W., Hengy, Cala.

Windbroken Cow.

Editor Farmstead:—Can someone tell me what ails my cow. At times she breathes like a windbroken horse and has a rattling sound. Will someone please tell me what to do for her?—C. F. C., Stahl, Mo.

A Backing Mare.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a mare which is continually backing against the barn, fences, trees, and has destroyed the hair of her tail and mane by rubbing against anything she can come in contact with. Can anyone give cause and remedy.—T. C. D., St. Andrew's Bay, Fla.

An Inquiry.

Editor Farmstead:—Will P. D. H., State Line, O., please tell what kind of grain he feeds his cows for lumpy milk? I feed corn to my cows nearly the whole year and yet, at times, they give lumpy or curdled milk, as we call it.—W. A. R., Bellevue, O.

VALUABLE BULLETIN.

Household Tests to Detect Oleomargarine and Renovated Butter.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 131, entitled, "Household Tests for the Detection of Oleomargarine and Renovated Butter." It was prepared by Mr. G. E. Patrick, assistant to the division of chemistry. The bulletin describes the methods of making renovated, or "process" butter, and refers to the usual methods for distinguishing genuine butter from renovated, and both from oleomargarine.

Two household tests are given—the boiling test and the Waterhouse test. The former has been in use for about ten years, and was originally used only for the detection of oleomargarine, but after the advent of renovated butter the test was found to serve almost equally well in distinguishing this product from genuine butter, although not from oleomargarine.

It may be conducted in the kitchen as follows: Take a piece of the sample about the size of a chestnut, put it in an ordinary tablespoon and hold it over the frame of a kerosene lamp, turned low, with chimney off. Hasten the process of melting by stirring with a splinter of wood, then increase the heat and bring it to as brisk a boil as possible. After the boiling has begun, stir the contents of the spoon thoroughly, not neglecting the outer edges, two or three times at intervals during the boiling—always shortly before the boiling ceases. A gas flame, if available, can be more conveniently used.

Oleamargarine and renovated butter boil noisily, sputtering (more or less) like a mixture of grease and water when boiled, and produce a very small amount. Genuine butter boils usually with less noise and produces an abundant of foam. The difference in regard to foam is very marked as a rule.

The Waterhouse test, designed a year or so ago by Mr. C. H. Waterhouse, at that time dairy instructor at the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, is as follows: Half fill a 100 cc. beaker with sweet milk; heat nearly to boiling and add from five to ten grams of butter or oleomargarine. Stir with a small rod, which is preferably of wood and about the size of a match, until the fat is melted. The beaker is then placed in cold water and the milk stirred until the temperature falls sufficiently for the fat to congeal. At this point the fat, if oleomargarine, can easily be collected together in one lump by means of the rod, while if butter, it will granulate and cannot be so collected.

This test, in a slightly modified form adapted to household conditions has been quite carefully studied in the chemical laboratory of the department of agriculture, where, under certain specified conditions, it has given satisfactory results in a large number of trials in distinguishing oleomargarine from both renovated and genuine butter. These conditions are essential, since under other conditions renovated butter might be mistaken for oleomargarine. The bulletin contains detailed directions for conducting the test. It is for free distribution and can be obtained on application to senators and representatives in congress or to the secretary of agriculture.

FEEDING CALVES.

Test of Shelled Corn as Compared With Corn Chop.

In the fall of 1900, the Kansas Experiment Station purchased twenty head of young calves, composed mostly of Shorthorn and Hereford grades. On November 28, these calves were divided into two lots as nearly equal as possible, the average weight being 127 pounds. Both lots were fed and treated alike, with the exception that one received its grain as shelled corn and the other as corn chop. All the calves were fed mixed hay (red clover, orchard-grass, and English bluegrass) for the first nine weeks, prairie hay for the next four weeks and a mixture of pairie hay and alfalfa for the last six weeks. Each lot was given all the milk, grain and hay the calves would eat without souring. Salt was accessible at all times. For nine days previous to the division into lots the grain for all the calves consisted of a mixture of shelled corn and corn chop. It was noticed that the calves would begin to eat the shelled corn when three to four weeks old, and in a few cases when two to three weeks old. At the commencement of the experiment each lot was consuming ten pounds of grain daily. As the experiment advanced it was found that the corn-chop calves could not eat as much grain as the shelled-corn calves without causing considerable trouble from scours. This accounts for the difference of 325 pounds in the grain consumed by the two lots.

Shelled-corn Lot:—For nineteen weeks under experiment these ten calves consumed 18,561 pounds of skim-milk, 2,611 pounds of shelled corn, and 7,088 pounds of hay. The total gain during the experiment was 2,322 pounds, or 1.74 pounds daily per head. Valuing skim-milk at fifteen cents per 100 pounds, grain at $0.50 per 100 pounds and hay at $4 per ton, the feed cast of raising these calves amounts to $55.00 or $5.50 per head. The cost for each 100 pounds of grain is as follows: Skim-milk $1.20, grain $0.56, roughness $0.61, total $2.37.

Corn-chop Lot:—The ten calves consumed 18,666 pounds of skim-milk, 2,286 pounds of corn chop, 7,088 pounds of hay. The gain of this lot was 2,123 pounds, or 1.59 pounds daily per head. The cost of each 100 pounds of grain is as follows: Skim-milk $1.31, grain $0.54, roughness $0.67, total $2.52. If we raise the cost of grain five cents per 100 pounds (about three cents per bushel) to pay for the grinding, the grain cost per 100 pounds of gain would be increased to $0.59 and the total to $2.57.

Comparing the two lots, we find those on shelled corn made the best gains by 199 pounds and at a cost of 20 cents less per 100 pounds of gain. Since calves relish shelled corn and will begin eating it when three or four weeks old, and make better and cheaper gains on it, and are less subject to scours than on corn chop, there is certainly no object in going to the expense of grinding the corn. This experiment shows that it is possible to raise good, thrifty calves that will gain 1.75 pounds daily per head on feeds produced entirely from the farm and in a form that requires no preparation of the feed, outside of harvesting, except the shelling of the corn.

USEFUL BULLETINS

Issued by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster, O., has issued the following bulletins, any of which will be sent free to any resident of the state who requests it:

Bulletin 122—Onion Smut; Preliminary Experiments.

Bulletin 123—Grape Rots in Ohio; Experiments in Their Prevention.

Bulletin 124—The Maintenance of Fertility. Field Experiments with fertilizers on corn, oats and wheat, in two seasons.

Bulletin 125—The Maintenance of Fertility. Field experiments with fertilizers on potatoes, for six seasons. From this we make this interesting extract:

On soils sufficiently fertile to produce good crops of clover, it would seem doubtful whether nitrogen can be economically added to fertilizers for potatoes, when grown in so short a rotation as that employed in these tests, with produce worth no more than the rates here quoted for nitrate of soda, a rate, however, which is much lower than that at which nitrogen is usually sold in ready mixed fertilizers.

This experiment supports the one on cereals, reported in Bulletin 124, in indicating that it is the soil, rather than the crop, which determines the character of fertilizer required.

Keeping Cream.

For two years for a creamery of 10 cows I have kept the cream in first-rate order without ice. In the corner of my house cellar by the drain outlet I built a platform about three feet high and three feet square. I nailed to the sides burlap sacks so as to hang to the ground. On the paltform I placed a half-barrel with both heads in. In the top head I bored a hole to take in a hose pipe, which I ran to a pail in the sink where we pump water from the well and fill the half-barrel with water. I place the cream cans under the platform and by several small gimlet holes let the water run onto the tops of the cans. This forms a cold storage chamber and I think it is equal to the tank of water with ice in it to keep the cream. The cream gatherers say my cream has beed in as good order as the best from the Cooley can creamers. From my experience I know a great part of the ice expense can be saved.—H. E. Plumb, in American Agriculturist.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS Largest Nursery. Fruit Book free. We PAY CASH Want MORE SALESMEN Weekly STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc.

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1245 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free recipe with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The recipe is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

PATENTS R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D.C. Examination and opinion as to patentability and Hand Book FREE. 31 years' experience.

WANTED—AGENTS.

MALE HELP WANTED—Reliable men to sell our line of high grade Lubricating Oils, Greases, Paints and Varnishes. Salary or commission. The Adams-Franklin Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS The addresses of all Federal Soldiers, their widows or heirs who made a HOMESTEAD FILING on less than one hundred and sixty acres on or before June 22, 1874, no matter whether FINAL PROOF was made or not. I will buy Land Warrants. Address Colorado W. E. MOSES, Box 1335, Denver, Colorado.

MEDICAL.

LADIES My Monthly Regulator never fails. Box FREE. Dr. F. MAY, Bloomington, Ill.

MORPHINE Opium habits permanently cured at home. No loss of time from business—no relapses. Free sample and book in plain sealed envelope. Describe case. DR. PURDY, Room 37 Binz Building, Houston, Texas.

FITS

If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus's Dance, or Vertigo, have children, relatives, friends or neighbors that do so, or know people that are afflicted, my New Treatment will immediately relieve and PERMANENTLY CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for my FREE TREATMENT and try it. It has CURED thousands where everything else failed. Will be sent in plain package absolutely free, express prepaid. My Illustrated Book, "Epilepsy Explained," FREE by mail. Please give name, AGE and full address. All correspondence professionally confidential.

W. H. MAY, M. D.,
94 Pine Street, New York City,

How to Down Mites.

Get a sprinkling pot. Put in it some kerosene. Add a small quantity carbolic acid. Sprinkle your nest boxes inside and out. Sprinkle ground underneath nest boxes. Put in fresh straw. Don't put any oil on that as it will injure eggs if it comes in contact with them. Sprinkle your hen house, walls, and floor and roosts. Examine the sitters every day or two. Put your hand under the sitters. Look at your hand. If you see mites on your hand take the hen off and burn the nest. Sprinkle the nest and put in clean straw. Wash eggs in warm water and replace them in the nest. Dust hen with insect powder and replace. If you have another hen that wants to set, and is not infested with vermin, better let her finish the job, and put infested hen in a coop sprinkled with oil until the vermin leave her.

The first mites of the season usually appear on the faces of the sitters. That is the bare portion of the hen's head. For these first comers use a mixture of about one teaspoonful vaseline to three drops oil penny roiay. Rub just a little all over the face, comb, earlobes and wattles. Do this at night so the grease will dry off before the hen turns her eggs again. Grease or oil of any kind will injure eggs for hatching. Sprinkle houses, coops, nest boxes, roosts and any other place where there is danger of vermin and remember to put in fresh nesting material frequently. This is the only way I know how to "down mites" and if faithfully followed will do it.—Richmond Whitefield, in Southern Cultivator.

American Muskmelons.

The Agricultural Experiment Station at Durham, N. H., has issued Technical Bulletin No. 2, on The Classification of American Muskmelons. It groups all muskmelons into eight classes or types, and half-tone cuts of melons of each type are given, and of the principal varieties of each type. Every melon-grower will find it useful.

The Modern Father's Mistake.

"Well, my son, I've done the best I could to give you a first-class eddcation, and now you can go out into the world, feeling that you are fully equipped for the battle for existence."

"Father, I ought to feel grateful to you, but I cannot. I have just learned that by sending me to college you have robbed me of four years of my life—four years which I might have probably spent in learning the only thing worth knowing, how to chase and capture the elusive dollar."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Came in Battalions.

He—I got that dressmaker's bill of yours to-day and I paid it. It was $50, and took every cent I had.

She—How good of her! Oh, I told her to divide the bill into four quarters and send you one at a time.—Life.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Moon on Horizon.

"Why does the sun or moon appear larger when in the horizon than when in the zenith?"—W. W. G., Marion, O.

When the moon or sun is on the horizon, we see it through many miles of dense atmosphere; when it is in the zenith, the distance through the air is far less. The atmosphere refracts the light, and causes the object to seem larger, and to appear slightly flattened.

Mrs. Maybrick.

"Please tell me why Mrs. Maybrick is in an English prison, and why so many Americans are interested in the case."—G. C., Findlay, O.

Mrs. Maybrick was born Florence Elizabeth Chandler, at Mobile, Ala., in 1862. Her father died in 1863. In 1869 the mother went to Europe with her family. In 1878 they returned to America. In this country Florence, then 16, met a Mr. Maybrick, aged 40, an Englishman here on a visit. They were fascinated with each other. Marriage was strongly opposed by Mrs. Chandler; but at length she gave her reluctant consent and Florence Chandler and James Maybrick were married in London in 1881. Shortly afterwards they came to this country, but after some years returned to England and took residence near Liverpool, in which city Mr. Maybrick went into business. On April 28, 1889, he died.

On the previous day he had attended the races and was drenched with rain; in the evening he dined heavily; the doctors agreed that his death was "due to inflammation of the stomach, the result of grave indiscretion in eating." Three days later the wife was arrested on the charge of murder. It was charged that she had poisoned him by administering arsenic. The testimony of the medical men on the trial was very conflicting and it is said that Mrs. Maybrick would not have been convicted if it had not been for the charge of the presiding judge, which was exceedingly severe. A few months after the trial he was declared to be insane. Mrs. Maybrick's friends have insisted that she was entirely innocent, that the husband was an arsenic eater, and that the small amount of arsenic found in the body was either taken by himself or administered by the physicians, the testimony tending to show that no less than twenty-one poisonous drugs had been prescribed in one form or another. On the other hand, it was claimed that the Maybrick marriage was a very unhappy one and that the woman was deeply in love with a man not her husband, and had in this fact a sufficient motive for the murder; and that she used arsenic because it was known that the husband was an arsenic eater.

There has always been a decided difference of opinion regarding her case, some of the ablest lawyers of the continent coming to contradictory conclusions from a study of the evidence. The weight of opinion, however, seemed to be in her favor. Societies to importune for her release have been formed in both the United States and Great Britain and great pressure has been brought to bear upon the English officials. Their persistent refusal to act has created the suspicion in the minds of many that they may have evidence that is unknown to the public generally.

Flint Arrow Heads.

"Please give the history of the Indian arrow head. Its antiquity. Did the Indian make it? How was it made? Can the white man make it? and where was the stone obtained of which it is made?"—J. V., Pettyville, Mich.

The flint spear, arrow and dart heads have been made by savage men from time immemorial. They are frequently found in the structures and graves of the mound-builders, and the writer, as a boy, often walked over a field which had been, a century and a half ago, an Indian village, to pick up arrow-heads as the plow turned them up. There is no way of telling the age of one, unless you can find it in the grave of its owner; that will tell whether he was a mound-builder, or belonged to the later Indians.

The flint of which these were made is found in many places in the United States. At Leiber's Gap, Lehigh mountain, Pennsylvania, there are about 20 acres which were dug over by the Indians to get flint. There is a hill known as Flint Ridge, in Licking county, Ohio, where there are vast heaps of flint flakes, left by the Indians, who seem to have made their arrow-heads there, where they obtained the flint. There are many other localities in the United States from which they obtained flint.

Flint breaks with a smooth, conchoidal fracture, like glass, and this property was availed of by the Indians. They broke off a fragment of suitable size with a stone or stone hammer, and then used a sharp stick to make the arrow-heads. By bringing the point of the stick to bear on the flint, a flake splits off; and flake after flake was split off until the head was formed. The Moqui Indians of New Mexico still practice making them. A white visitor among them found it to be not difficult, patience and time alone being need.

Seed Beer.

"Will you please state how to make seed beer? It is a beverage which was used many years ago in this locality, but I can not find any recipe for making it."—J. H. C., Alfordsville, Ind.

We never heard of seed beer, and do not know what kind of seed is used. If any one will send the formula we will be glad to print it.

She Can Not.

"Can the widow of a soldier continue to draw pension after remarrying—that is, can she after the death of her first husband, marry and continue drawing her pension?"—H. C. P., Batavia, Iowa.

Certainly not. The law expressly provides that her pension shall cease upon her marriage, and there are severe penalties for those who attempt to draw pension payments after marriage.

She Has No Claim.

"After a service of nearly 30 years, a man is discharged from the service for total disability. He gets a pension. His aged aunt takes care of him. If he should die, leaving his aunt in destitute circumstances, would she be entitled to any assistance from the government?"—M. B., Vancouver, Wash.

Sh has no claim under any existing law.

Mexican War Pension.

"Can a soldier of the Mexican war draw a pension if he never was called into service?"—F. L. P., Cassville, Wis.

The Mexican war law provides that one who served 60 days or more in the service, or was engaged in actual battle, can obtain a pension.

Widow's Pension.

"A woman here married an old soldier. He was drawing a pension. She married him a long time after the act of June 27, 1890. He died. Is she entitled to a pension?"—A. J., Hicks, N. Y.

If he was pensioned under the act of 1890, the widow can get no pension, because she was married after the act was passed. If his death was the result of his military service, she can apply for a pension under the old law.

Pensions Payable Abroad.

"In case of war between the United States and some foreign power, what would be the status of pensioners living in said country, or else, living here, without being naturalized; in other words, men that, like Kossuth, are cosmopolitans, owing special allegiance to no nation? Would their pensions cease for good, though they remain neutrals?"—H. C., Bedford, Tenn.

It would lie entirely in the discretion of Congress whether any action would be taken in the matter.

Examination Before Discharge.

"Please state what object the government had when mustering out our last soldiers of the Philippine and Spanish wars in giving them a medical examination?"—H. G., Hicks, N. Y.

The purpose of that medical examination is to have a record in the War department of the physical condition of every man at the time of discharge. Then there can be no improper applications for pensions, for if a man were sound when discharged, he can not make disability incurred in the service the ground for a pension application.

As to McKinley.

"Was there any disturbance or war in Cuba before McKinley became President? One of my friends is a Democrat, and he is accusing me of what our President does. He says McKinley has caused mourning and sorrow throughout the land, and he might better take the money he spent on that California trip and have given it to the poor families he has made widows and orphans. Judgment will follow him.' "—M. A. M., Rapid City, S. D.

It seems strange that you have not read of the insurrection in Cuba, and the warfare carried on between the Cubans and Spaniards for several years before the United States took a hand. And it seems still more strange that your Democratic friend does not know that the President can not declare war, but that Congress does that. He also seems to forget that the Democratic leaders in Congress were abusing the President all through the winter of 1897, and especially after the destruction of the Maine, in February, 1898, because they said he did not wish to have the United States interfere with Spain, or to help the distressed Cubans. And when the resolution declaring war passed Congress, every member of both houses voted for it, Democrats and Republicans alike. The "judgment" that will follow McKinley's administration is that under it Spain's tyrannous rule was driven forever from the western continent, and ten millions of Filipinos were set on the road to civilization and education, with the freedom that all enjoy under the flag of the United States.

Sound and Sound Waves.

A. O. B., Oakfield, O., and several others have written to take exceptions to our reply that sound is a vibration of the air, and exists whether there is any ear to hear it or not. They argue the opposite. The matter is not worth dispute. It is one of a very common class, based upon words which are used in two senses. The noun sound has two definitions. We quote those of the Standard Dictionary, the latest authority: "The sensation produced through the organs of hearing, and the physical cause of this sensation." Our friends are talking of the first definition, and ignoring the latter. We referred to the latter entirely in our answer. Now, "let us have peace."

Infantry Stations.

"Please state where all of the United States regular infantry regiments are stationed."—M. B. L., Friend Station, Tenn.

In the following, remember that all mail matter for persons in the service in the Philippines is to be addressed to Manila, Philippine Islands. At the Manila postoffice it is sorted by regiment and company, and forwarded to wherever the company is stationed:

1st infantry—In the Philippines.

2d—Cos. A, B and C, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; rest of regiment in the Philippines.

3d, 4th, 5th and 6th—In the Philippines.

7th—Cos. A and K, Ft. Davis, Alaska; B and I, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; G, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; E, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; F and L, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; C, D, H and M, in the Philippines.

8th—Cos. A and C, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; B, Ft. Yates, N. D.; D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; rest of regiment in the Philippines.

9th—In the Philippines.

10th—Co. E, Ft. Crook, Neb.; F, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; G, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; rest of regiment in Philippines.

11th—Cos. E and G, Mayaguez, Porto Rico; F and H, Ponce, Porto Rico; rest of regiment in the Philippines.

12th and 13th—In the Philippines.

14th—Co. A, Ft. Brady, Mich.; B and C, Ft. Wayne, Detroit, Mich; rest of regiment, ordered from Manila to the United States.

15th—Cos. E and G, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; F, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; H, Fort Porter, N. Y.; rest of regiment in the Philippines.

16th and 17th—In the Philippines.

18th—Cos. A and D, Presidio, San Francisco; B, Ft. Mason, Cal.; C, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; rest of regiment, ordered from Manila to the United States.

19th, 20th, 21st and 22d—In the Philippines.

23d—Co. I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; L, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; M, Ft. Logan, Colo.; rest of regiment, ordered from Manila to the United States.

24th—Co. L, Skaguay, Alaska; rest of regiment in the Philippines.

25th—In the Philippines.

26th—Cos. A, B, C and D, in the Philippines; rest of regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

27th—Cos. A, B, C and D, in the Philippines; rest of regiment, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

28th—Cos. A, B, C and D, in the Philippines; rest of regiment, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

29th—At Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

30th—Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Logan, Colo.; rest of regiment in the Philippines.

New Testament Manuscripts.

"How long were the apostles' manuscripts of the New Testament preserved?"—J. L. H., Earnest, Tenn.

No one knows. The earliest manuscripts still in existence are, we believe, not earlier than the fourth century—that is, from A. D. 301 to A. D. 400. The authorship of several books of the New Testament is not settled—that of all the gospels, among others.

Price of Gold.

"What has been the price of gold and silver, per dollar bullion value, each year since they were adopted as our money?"—R. A. W., Bowling Green, Ohio.

Try and conceive the elementary idea that a dollar can not be considered apart from the value of the metal which the standard of value contains. What is a dollar? By law it is 25.8 grains of "standard" gold, which is nine-tenths pure and one-tenth alloy. That is, the dollar is that weight of gold. The value of a dollar depends on the value of that much gold as bullion; for the coining stamp does not add to its value in any way. It is simply the government's certification of weight and fineness.

So, if gold bullion grows more valuable in the world's markets, the dollar increases in value, and will buy more; if gold bullion becomes cheaper, the dollar becomes cheaper, and will buy less. The "price of gold per dollar" is always $1, for the dollar is nothing but a fixed weight of gold.

The whole free silver controversy, that has raged for several years, is based on the fallacy that the stamp of the government on a silver coin called a dollar can make it actually equal in real value to a dollar—that is, to 25.8 grains of gold. Nothing can do that. The price in gold of the silver dollar goes up and down, varying with the rise and fall of silver bullion.

The Spoils System.

"Please tell me what President first established the principle of rotation in office."—A. P., Way, Ohio.

Thomas Jefferson was the first President to depart from the practice of Washington and Adams, who believed that minor civil officials should hold office during good behavior. He inaugurated the system of removals and appointments for political reasons. But the system was not fully put into operation until Andrew Jackson's time. It is called the "spoils system" from William L. Marcy's celebrated phrase "to the victor belongs the spoils of the enemy."

Odor of Perspiration.

"When I perspire an offensive odor arises from the arm pits, even though I bathe every day. Please state what will stop it."—Reader, Reid, W. Va.

Go to a druggist and purchase an ounce of boric acid. It is a fine white powder. After bathing, rub this well over the surface from which the perspiration is fetid. Shake a half teaspoonful into each shoe, and shake it around until the interior is well covered, to prevent odor from them. It is not poisonous, and costs 15 to 30 cents an ounce.

Do not confuse boric acid with borax. They are different. Borax is biborate of soda—that is, a compound of boric acid and soda. Buy boric acid, not borax.

Paul's Writings.

J. F. B., Pullman, Wash.: In the early years of Christianity, there were a number of books, gospels and writings which were esteemed as of equal authority with those which now comprise the New Testament. Some of these were condemned by the bishops of one or another of the churches. Finally, the books of the New Testament, as we now have them, except the book of Revelations, were declared canonical by the synod of Loadicea, in A. D. 360. The council of Hippo, in A. D. 393, and that of Carthage, in A. D. 397, under the influence of St. Augustine, declared Revelations canonical, and thus fixed the New Testament canon as it now stands.

In the Tomb.

"If Christ was crucified Friday, why did he not lay until Monday night, according to Matthew, xii., 40?"—A. H. D., Mole Hill, W. Va.

The Jews began their count of the day at sunset. Christ lay in the tomb a part of Friday afternoon, all of Saturday, and about ten or twelve hours of Sunday. The language of Matthew, "three days and three nights," is an Orientalism, and does not mean three full days and three full nights. The Bible has many such expressions.

They Are Frauds.

"Are the rods, needles, etc., for locating gold and silver, hidden treasures, etc., reliable, or is the business a fraud?"—J. F., Brakebill, Tenn.

All such things are deliberate frauds. In the first place, there is nothing which will show the location of gold or silver in that way; in the second, if a man had such a thing, do you suppose he would be fool enough to sell it?

The Largest Vessel.

"What is the largest vesel afloat, and what are the dimensions?"—W. M. M., Ogdensburg, N. Y.

The new White Star steamer Celtic is the largest vessel afloat. Her dimensions—length, 698 feet 8 inches; breadth, 75 feet 4 inches; depth moulded, 49 feet; total gross tonnage of 20,880, and with a displacement of 36 feet 6 inches, the total weight of vessel and full cargo would be 37,000 tons. The weight of the vessel herself when drawing 15 feet 4 inches forward and 16 feet 2 inches aft is 14,259 tons. Her passenger capacity is 347 first class, 160 second class and 2,352 steerage. She is not a fast boat, her best speed being 16½ knots.

Deserters.

"Some here have the impression that all decerters in our Civil war (aside from those who deserted over to the enemy), were pardoned under General Grant's or some subsequent administration. Is such a fact? For instance, a soldier deserted from our regiment, and enlisted in another, and from the latter got his honorable discharge. Would such desertion bar his widow from procuring a pension?"—H. S., Princeton, Wis.

She could get no pension so long as the charge of desertion stood against his name. Upon a proper showing of facts, the war department might correct the record, and remove this charge. But in that case, she could only be pensioned on account of her husband's service in the regiment from which he obtained an honarable discharge—not the former. Such questions should be put into the hands of an attorney, and not sent to us.

Baptist Denominations.

"Please name the different denominations which call themselves Baptists."—L. A. R., Greenville, Ala.

The Baptist denominations are the regular Baptists, North; the regular Baptists, South; the regular Baptists, colored; the Six Principle Baptists, Seventh Day Baptists, Free Will Baptists, Original Free Will Baptists, General Baptists, Separate Baptists, United Baptists, Baptist Church of Christ, Primitive Baptists, Old Two Seed in the Spirit Predestinarian Baptists and Missionary Baptists. There may be some smaller denominations, but we do not know of them.

Correct Census of 1900.

In reply to a number of queries, we give the corrected figures of the census of 1900. The figures published last November were not final. These are; and we beg all readers interested in them to preserve this list, and not send questions about census figures of the different states, etc.:

	1900.	1890.
Alabama	1,828,697	1,513,017
Alaska	63,592	32,052
Arizona	122,931	59,620
Arkansas	1,311,564	1,128,179
California	1,485,053	1,208,130
Colorado	539,700	412,198
Connecticut	908,420	746,258
Delaware	184,735	168,493
District of Columbia	278,718	230,392
Florida	528,542	391,422
Georgia	2,216,331	1,837,353
Hawaii	154,001	89,990
Idaho	161,772	84,385
Illinois	4,821,550	3,826,351
Indiana	2,516,462	2,192,404
Indian Territory	392,060	180,182
Iowa	2,231,853	1,911,896
Kansas	1,470,495	1,427,096
Kentucky	2,147,174	1,858,635
Louisiana	1,381,625	1,118,587
Maine	694,466	661,086
Maryland	1,188,044	1,042,390
Massachusetts	2,805,346	2,238,943
Michigan	2,420,982	2,093,889
Minnesota	1,751,394	1,301,826
Mississippi	1,551,270	1,289,600
Missouri	3,106,665	2,679,184
Montana	243,329	132,159
Nebraska	1,066,300	1,058,910
Nevada	42,335	45,761
New Hampshire	411,588	376,530
New Jersey	1,883,669	1,444,933
New Mexico	195,310	153,593
New York	7,268,894	5,997,853
North Carolina	1,893,810	1,617,947
North Dakota	319,146	182,719
South Dakota	401,570	328,808
Ohio	4,157,545	3,672,316
Oklahoma	398,331	61,834
Oregon	413,536	313,767
Pennsylvania	6,302,115	5,258,014
Rhode Island	428,556	345,506
South Carolina	1,340,316	1,151,149
Tennessee	2,020,616	1,767,518
Texas	3,048,710	2,235,523
Utah	276,749	207,905
Vermont	343,641	332,422
Virginia	1,854,184	1,655,980
Washington	518,103	349,390
West Virginia	958,800	762,794
Wisconsin	2,069,042	1,686,880
Wyoming	92,531	60,705
Military, etc., abroad	91,219	......
Indians	......	145,282
Totals	76,303,387	63,069,756

Revenue Stamps.

"In what year were documentary stamps first used on notes, and when does that law run out?"—L. B., Spring Hill, Ind.

The present documentary stamps on notes, bank checks, telegrams, express receipts, money orders, etc., were ordered by the war revenue act of the spring of 1898. Last winter a law was passed repealing these taxes, to go into effect on July 1 of this year. Your other question is a matter of state law. We can not attempt to answer questions about the laws of 45 states. Ask a lawyer or justice of the peace.

That One Day.

"If A and B should start from a given point at the same time to travel around the world, A traveling east and B west, and each should arrive at the starting point in 80 days after having made the grand circuit, which of them would gain or lose a day?"—G. W. J., Confield Center, N. H.

As B went westward around the globe, he would find his count of days correct until he reached the international date line—which is approximately the 180th meridian of longitude. When he crossed that he would find his count one day behind. That is to say, if he crossed it on Saturday noon, he would find it counted as Sunday noon by the people there. As A went eastward, his count would be correct until he crossed the same line, when he would find that his count was a day ahead—that is, if he crossed it on Saturday noon, he would find it counted as Friday noon by the people. And it would make no difference whether the trip was made in 80 days, or 30 days, or 5 days; the result would be the same. Here is another interesting phase: Suppose he were able to travel just as fast as the sun—that is, entirely around the globe in 24 hours. Suppose he started Monday noon and went westward. It would be noon to him the entire circuit; but when he crossed the date line he would find the people there counted it Tuesday noon.

A Curious Relic.

"I have a knife handle and part of the blade that was plowed up in a mound on the Little Tennessee river, with this inscription on the handle: 'Success to King George and King of Prussia's forces.' When did King George reign, and was he and the King of Prussia allies in war? If so, when?"—H. D., Carringer, Tenn.

There were four British kings bearing the name of George. The King of Prussia and George III were allies in the war against Napoleon I. It was the timely arrival of the Prussian army under Blucher which turned the defeat of the British army at Waterloo into a victory which resulted in Napoleon's downfall. Waterloo was fought on June 18, 1815.

Miscellaneous.

J. S., Lone Mountain, Tenn.: See answer headed "Infantry Stations."

W. A. G., Graysville, Tenn.: We do not know. Write a letter of inquiry to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."

E. H. N., Shawnee, O.: Tinners here say graniteware can not be soldered. When holes appear, throw the article away.

Will the subscriber at Sheridan, Ala., who sent a mineral specimen, kindly send his name, that his question can be answered? See Rule 1.

C. A. J., Deer Park, Md.: The book, Five Years of My Life, was written by Captain Dreyfus himself, though translated into English by somebody else.

J. B. C., Leo, O.: We have lost track of the 44th U. S. V., but all the volunteer regiments are now on their way home, having left Manila on transports.

C. W. B., Salem, Ore.: You send us an answer to a puzzle in an advertisement. We have nothing to do with it. Send it to the advertiser, whosce address is given in the advertisement.

F. A. K., Unionville, Mich.: Elsewhere wep rint the revised figures of 1890, from the bulletin just issued. There is no state census taken in Ohio, and, so far as we know, in any other state.

J. L. D., Boaz, Mo.: No. Mrs. Abraham Lincoln was never under arrest "for giving aid to the southern army," nor for anything else. How do such silly statements originate?

W. H. H., Addison, Ala.: There are many old Spanish silver coins in this country—real, 2-real, 4-real and 8-real pieces, bearing the names of Spanish kings of the eighteenth and early in the nineteenth centuries. Yours is a 4-real piece.

WOMEN BECOMING MAIL CARRIERS

With the introduction of the rural free delivery system women have entered the service of Uncle Sam as mail carriers. There are now six women mail carriers employed by the Postoffice department and about twenty-five substitutes, who are authorized to take the places of their fathers or brothers in case of accident or illness. Herewith is presented a photograph of Miss E. J. Hill, regular carrier, of East Greenwich, R. I.—New York Herald.

FOREIGN NOTES OF REAL INTEREST

St. Petersburg's cabs charge half the fare for women that they do for men.

Bananas with purple leaves and seedless fruit have been introduced into British conservatories.

Dolly Tester, dowager of the scapegrace Marquis of Ailesbury, was married recently to a Scotchman, named Webster, at Shanghai.

Geneva is trying to attract sinful tourists. It is announced that baccarat may be played for unlimited stakes in the Kur Saal hereafter.

Oxford University has voted to do away with the Sunday afternoon sermons.

Among the victims of the French Association's bill is the monastery of the Grande Chartreuse, where the green and yellow chartreuse liqueurs are made.

Zurich in Switzerland seems to have more clubs in proportion to its population than any other city. In 1893 the number was 534, but this has increased to 771 in 1901.

Mr. George McDermott, the last of the "lion comiques" died recently in London. It was he who introduced the song "We Don't Want to Fight, but by Jingo if We Do."

Although the value of the late Marquis of Bute's property exceeded $25,000,000, the amount on which inheritance duty could be levied was only $4,840,000. The tax was $392,000.

Several hitherto unknown poems by King James I. have been discovered in the Bodleian library at Oxford. They will be edited for the Clarendon Press by Mr. Rait, a Scotchman.

France probably has the smallest conscript on record. Emile Mayot of Cunel in the canton of Montfaucon measures 3 feet 9½ inches in his stocking feet and weighs 42 pounds. He was accepted.

German army officers have grown senstive. The Berlin Guards regiments have tabooed the weekly Die Woche on account of a tale by Ernest Wichert in which some of the officers' misdeeds are related.

Six children, three boys and three girls, were presented to her husband, the Greek priest of Deligrad in Servia, by Mme. Arangyel, according to the Pesther Lloyd. Eighteen months ago she bore him triplets.

Dr. Charles Hose of Sarawak after many experiments has founded the theory that the disease beri beri arises in tropical regions from consumption of mouldy rice. Dr. Strangeways Pigg of Cambridge has expounded the theory in England.

Count E. de Keratry informs the Paris Matin that his grandfather was born in 1698, and his father in 1769, he himself being born in 1832, so that three generations have lived in the seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Keratry family numbers only twelve generations from 1297 to the present time, an average of two generations to a century.

HUICHOL INDIANS.

Queer Race Discovered Among the Wilds of Northwest Mexico.

Mr. Carl Lumholtz, the noted explorer, has recently returned from an expedition into the wilds of Northwest Mexico, bringing back a wonderful collection of ceremonial objects, which have just been placed on exhibition on the first floor of the new west wing of the Museum of Natural History, says the New York Herald.

This material is the work of the Huichol Indians. The area of this race is difficult of access, as they occupy a deep ravine in the Sierra Madre del Norte range, in the state of Jalisco. They are hemmed in by huge mountain walls 8,000 to 10,000 feet in height. Here they have been able to defy all invasion from the outside world, and have expelled the missionaries who came to teach them. No churches or priests are allowed in their country, and they are living in the same grade of culture as when Cortez first put foot on Mexican soil.

Having preserved their ancient customs and beliefs unaffected by white contact, they are more than ordinarily interesting to ethnologists. For the first time their products have now been brought to civilization, and their mythology reported on.

The Huichol number about four thousand. They dress in garments of their own manufacture, decorated with elaborate and artistic designs. The most interesting industry of the people is weaving. The women make belts, sashes and pouches of cotton and wool. The ribbons and sashes are ornamented with odd and beautiful figures all of which have a symbolic meaning. Dr. Lumholtz's collections among this tribe not only cover the whole range of their industries but illustrate in a most exhaustive manner the beliefs and ceremonials of the people.

Their country is comparatively arid and their food supply depends largely upon the regularity of the rainfall. For this reason most of their ceremonies are intended to propitiate the gods of rain, and all the objects they use in their ceremonial worship are covered with symbols indicating rain. Most of their gods have control over clouds and rain. In each village there is a large temple around which stand a number of small houses sacred to various deities. In these are deposited the offerings made by the people.

Woven shields are sacrificed for good luck. These bear designs of the symbols of the deity to whom they are offered. On others are shown the animals sacred to the deity and a pictorial representation of the object of the prayer. A man who prays for the health of his wife will make an offering on which the figure of a woman is represented weaving or painting. When he prays for the welfare of his herds, figures of cattle or sheep are represented on his offering, while a woman who prays for skill in any kind of handiwork sacrifices a sample of it.

A symbol of prayer is attached to an arrow. The arrow is frequently stuck into the thatched roof of the temple, and is supposed to take a course toward the deity, carrying the wishes of the supplicant. In the temples are also found chairs in which the god is supposed to sit. Symbols of prayers are often attached to the seats, where they will at once attract the attention of the deity. Articles illustrating the above portion of their extensive mythology are now on exhibition here.

A Terrible Talker.

A well known Milwaukee lawyer, with a weakness for long stories, was a visitor at Madison "once upon a time," as the story books put it.

He saw upon the register of the Park hotel the name of Col. Gabriel Bouck, of Oshkosh, and decided that he was in duty bound to call upon that Nestor of the Wisconsin bar, especially as they had both occupied the position of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin Masons.

He called on Mr. Bouck in his room in the hotel, and found the Oshkoshian in his shirt sleeves, yawning. He began on Masonry. First he gave his views of the brotherhood, from the building of Solomon's temple "without sound of tool or iron," down to date, and then he started in on the chapater. Finally, startled by an extra yarn, he broke off his story with:

"Well, Gabe, as I have been appointed trustee for the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, I think I had better go to bed; I have to take an early train for Janesville."

"For land's sake! Is it possible that you are going to learn to talk with your hands, too?" came the blunt reply from the old lawyer.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Shrewd Thievery.

"Americans who go abroad must expect to be robbed right and left," said a young man who recently returned from a brief European tour. "One expects to be held up for all sorts of tips, but when the beggars follow you home you can't help feeling a sort of admiration for their ingenuity. I went over on one of the Red Star line boats, and the first thing I did on landing at Antwerp was to go to the cable office and send a message to my mother, announcing my safe arrival. I paid the toll and thought no more about it until I got home, when among my mail, I found a letter from the Antwerp operator, addressed in care of my mother, saying that through an error he had not charged me enough for my cablegram sent on such and such a date; that he had been obliged to pay the difference out of his own pocket, and as his salary was very small and he had a large family and all that sort of thing he felt sure I would reimburse him. The amount was a trifling one, and I did send him a foreign money order. I have since learned from experienced travelers that I had been made the victim of a systematic form of robbery, and that scarcely a cablegram is sent from the other side unless it is of a business nature, that is not followed by some such plea from the European operator."—Philadelphia Record.

Fast Growth for Philadelphia.

Miss Gull—Mr. Joakley was telling me about a remarkable tadpole he has in his aquarium.

Miss Gill—What was remarkable about it?

Miss Gull—Why, he says when he got it it was only an inch long, but in a week or so it had grown two feet.—Philadelphia Press.

Survival of the Fittest.

"You say all the people around here are healthy?" said the stranger.

"That's what I said," answered the native.

"But it is a very bad climate."

"Yes. People have to be extraordinarily healthy or they don't stand it any time at all."—Washington Star.

A Danger.

"Do you ever look back on your life and reflect on the opportunities you have missed?" inquired the melancholy man.

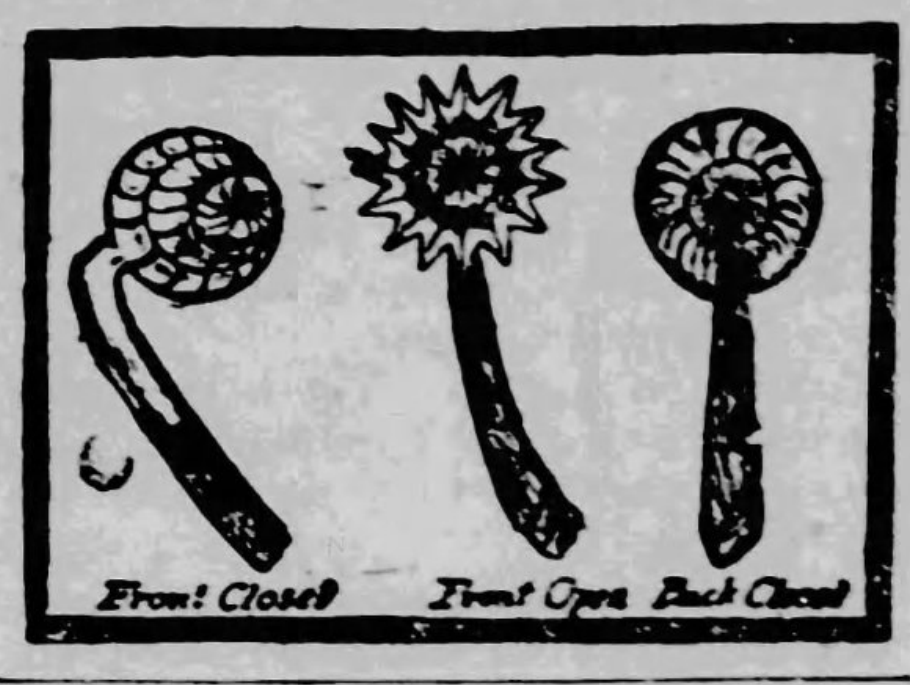
"No, sir," answered the hustler. "It would be just my luck to miss some more while I was brooding over what can't be helped."—Washington Star.

RECREATION FLOWER.

Remarkable Specimen of the Floral Kingdom Brought to America.

What must be considered as a wonderful curiosity of the floral kingdom is the so-termed "recreation flower," a specimen of which as for the first time been brought to this country, says the New York Herald.

No mention is made in botanical science of the existence of this marvellous flower. It is a mystery at present that is well worth clearing up. When in a closed condition the recreation flower is in color and in form something like a mature and dried poppy head cut with its stem to it.



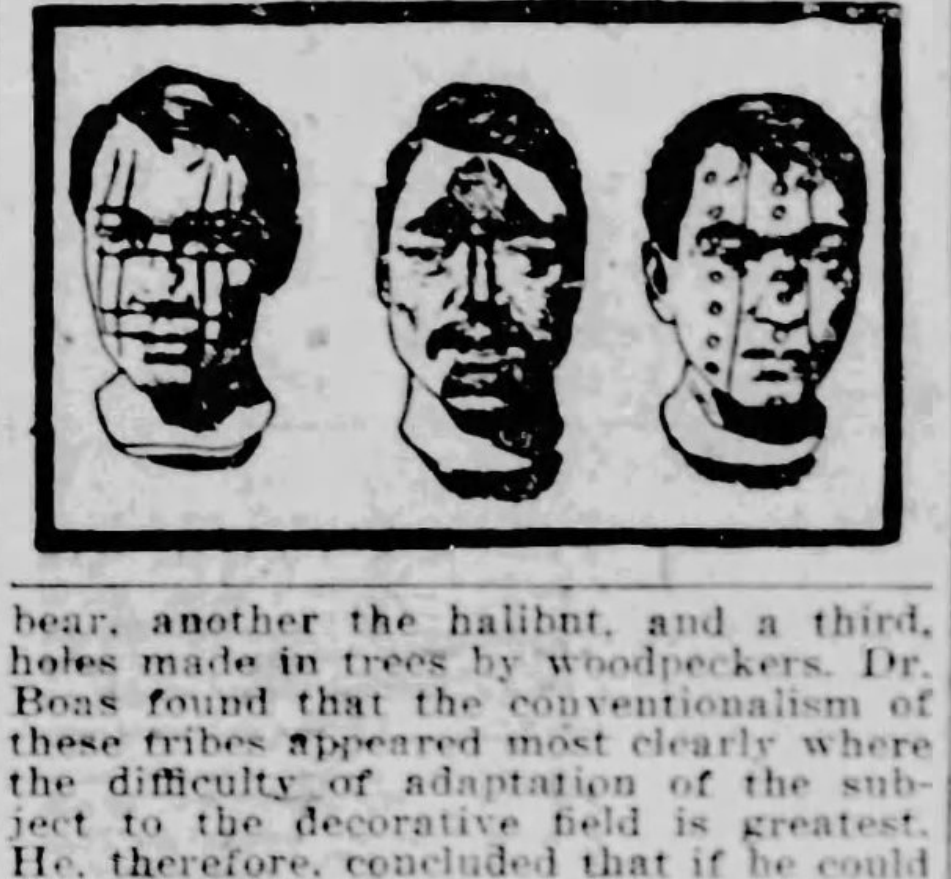
Submerged in a bowl of water for a few minutes and then taken out and placed by its stem in an empty bottle, the outer petals begin after several minutes to open out. This process is slow, but distinctly noticeable. The petals continue to rise and to expand until they gradually recede backward. When this action is completed a so-called base is formed of the flower which resembles in appearance the starry sunflower, but as regards the shape only.

The radiance and splendor which the opened petals present and the inner rosette that now stands out so boldly are both indescribable for their surpassing beauty and lustrous effect. The "recreation flower" remains thus open for about two hours, during which time, the state of humidity lessening by degrees, the fibres begin to shrink and the petals close up gradually in the same way as they opened, until the flower resumes its former condition. But if this performance is already puzzling in itself, the most phenomenal part about the recreation flower is that by the same simple process it can be made to unfold and close up again and again ad libitum. It is also asserted that properly nursed with regard to temperature and air, and carefully handled, the recreation flower never decays nor degenerates in its effect of radiance and splendor.

FACE DECORATIONS OF ALASKA INDIANS

The American Museum of Natural History has just put on exhibition some interesting objects from the researches of Dr. Franz Boas, of the Jesup North Pacific expedition, which was organized for the investigation of the tribes, present and past, of the whole coast region of the North Pacific.

One of the remarkable and mysterious features reported on by Dr. Boas is the facial paintings of the Indians of British Columbia. One design shows ribs of the bear, another the halibut, and a third, holes made in trees by woodpeckers. Dr. Boas found that the conventionalism of these tribes appeared most clearly where the difficulty of adaptation of the subject to the decorative field is greatest. He, therefore, concluded that if he could obtain a series of representations on very difficult surfaces, the principles of conventionalism would appear most clearly.



No surface seems to be more difficult to treat and to adapt to animal forms than the human face. For this reason he resolved to make a collection of facial paintings such as are used by the Indians when adorning themselves for festive dances. The subjects are largely the crests of the various families. They are laid on in black, red, blue and green, the colors being mixed with grease and put on with fingers and brushes.

The same decoration may symbolize a variety of objects. Thus the design for the whale's eye and that for the after image of the sun are identical. The head of the eagle and the evening sky are expressed by the same painting, and without a statement on the part of the Indians it would be impossible to know what is meant.—New York Herald.

Alone He Did It.

A poverty-stricken pavement artist stood near some chalk drawings in one of the main streets of Leyburn. His sketches were more than usually crude, but he seemed to be uncommonly proud of them, for he waved his hand toward them every few moments, the while he smiled and bowed gracefully to the passers-by, who passed by very quickly.

Thus they missed the richest part of the exhibition—namely, a wretched scrawl underneath the pictures. It read:

"I have done this, kind friends, to show I am a poor artist."—London Answers.

Had Used the Dresden.

A woman prominent in smart society recently purchased a beautiful set of Dresden china coffee cups, but the next day sent them back to the store as not quite satisfactory. A clerk, returning the fragile things to the cases, touched something sticky. Investigation proved that the cups had been used and washed carelessly.

Classified.

Mrs. Spenders—What am I doing? Arranging a lot of novel recipes in my scrap-book.

Mr. Spenders—Suppose you include this bill I paid to-day for that Paris gown of yours.

Mrs. Spenders—Don't be foolish.

Mrs. Spenders—I'm not. This is a receipt for French dressing.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Sure of Him.

Papa—He hasn't proposed yet, has he?

She—No; but he will the first time he isn't interrupted.—Puck.

NEW GAME OF MAKING MANY FACES

Among the most popular games are those consisting of blocks or cubes, out of which pictures, maps and other interesting objects can be fashioned. Many teachers, however, now claim that, while such games certainly teach children the virtue of patience, only a few really amuse them, and, in order to show clearly that children can be at the same time both instructed and amused, they are drawing attention to a new game, which is entitled "Thousands of Heads," and which is certainly a novelty in its way, according to the New York Herald.

It consists of eighteen square strips of wood or cardboard, out of which heads and faces are to be formed. Two of the strips serve for the eyes, six for the mouth and six for the chin. By using these strips in various combinations an almost unlimited number of faces and heads can be made.

Thus by placing a part of one head on another head and shifting a few of the remaining strips no less than 32,768 transformations can be obtained. It will readily be seen that in this way it is easy to produce faces and caricatures so ludicrous that not only children, but also their elders are likely to become interested in the game. Furthermore, this game has the advantage of giving children their first notions of drawing since it presents them with countless caricatures and faces, which they can easily learn to copy with a pencil.

"Anti" in Greek means "opposed to"—"kamnia" means "pain"; therefore, "antikamnia" means "opposed to pain." Health of London, England, says: Two five-grain antikampia tablets will relieve nerve pain when everything else has failed. A dozen five-grain tablets obtained from your druggist should be in every house. They are always useful in time of pain.

Adaptation.

"Snicker's jokes are very thin," complained Dinsmore.

"Perhaps he makes them that way for your special benefit," suggested Winterbottom.

"How's that?"

"To enable you to see through them."—Ohio State Journal.

Becoming Rather Awkward.

"But why did you break the engagement?" asked the sweet young thing.

"Oh, I had to," replied the heroine of several heart campaigns. "Why, the foolish boy was beginning to talk seriously of marriage."—Chicago Post.

Rejected.

"I received a lot of rejected manuscripts to-day," said Titmarsh to a friend.

"Did you? I had no idea you had an ambition to shine as an author."

"Not exactly that. You see, my girl and I quarreled, and she returned all my letters."—Tit-Bits.

Humor of the Day.

The crab may not be as good eating as the lobster, but he'll do in a pinch.—Chicago News.

"But your amateur farming doesn't pay expenses, does it?"

"I hope so. I am going to write a book about it."—Chicago Tribune.

"Young man," the rising statesman said to the reporter, "newspaper notoriety is exceedingly distasteful to me, but since you have asked me to give you some of the particulars of the leading events in my life, I will comply. I do so, however, with great reluctance."

Here he took a typewritten sheet from a drawer in his desk and handed it to the reporter.

"I suppose, of course," he added, "you will want my portrait, and although I dislike anything that savors of undue publicity, I can do no less than comply with your wish."

Here he took a photograph from a large pile in another drawer and gave it to the reporter.

"When this appears in print," he said, "you may send me 250 copies of the paper."—Chicago Tribune.

Again the Honest Rustic prepared to take his geese to market.

"Hold," said the Wise Goose, "do not kill me. I am the goose that lays the golden eggs."

"Huh!" observed the Honest Rustic, "you can't work that shell game on me any longer."

For well he knew that Klondikes are not sold by the dozen.—Baltimore American.

"What was the cause of the trouble in the woman's club?"

"The majority adopted a resolution limiting the time of each woman for speaking on any question to three hours."—Leslie's Weekly.

Editor—Your narrative is too bald.

Author—Very well. I will introduce some hair-raising incidents.—Tit-Bits.

Too Obliging.

She stood at the corner of Arapahoe and Fifteenth, anxiously watching the passing procession of cars. Now she would dart to the middle of the street, and then quickly back to the shelter of a fatherly telegraph post. Then she would make another spasmodic sprint toward the other side, but nervously retrace her steps, wringing her hands the while.

Finally a big policeman who had been watching her closely stepped quickly forward and was by her side, says the Denver Times. Catching her by the most convenient arm, lifting her bodily from the sidewalk he rushed her across the street, dodging cars and wagons, and finally landed her safe on the other side. Then it was she turned an indignant face upon her protector, and with flashing eyes heaved all kinds of distress.

Then she smiled and said sweetly:

"Would you mind taking me back again? I wanted to catch the Broadway car!"

A few minutes later a big policeman wandered down Fifteenth street, kicking himself.

Tommy's Mistake.

Father—Come, young man, get your jacket off and come with me.

Tommy—You're not going to lick me, are you, dad?

Father—Certainly; didn't I tell you this morning that I should settle with you for your bad behavior?

Tommy—Yes; but I thought it was only a joke, like when you told the grocer you was going to settle with him.—Tit-Bits.

Why Tommy Was Misled.

Tommy—You wore a red suit and horns at the masked ball last night, didn't you?

Mr. Hoamly—Why, no. I went as a cavalier.

Tommy—I guess pop was mistaken then. He said he saw you and you looked like the devil.—Philadelphia Press.

FREE TO WEAK MEN

A New and Successful Method of Restoring Weakened Physical Powers, Curing Sexual Weakness, Nerve Exhaustion and Lost Vitality.

The Prescrip tion is Sent Free to Any one Who Writes.

A new scientific means of curing weaknesses of men and diseases peculiar to the sex has at last been discovered, and the prescription is being offered free to all who send name and address.

Dr. U. G. Lipes, 1405 Stevenson Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind., is the discoverer of this remarkable new system of treatment, and he says there is now no difficulty in curing the worst cases which may arise from diseases of this nature.

The Doctor has made a long study of Sexual Disorders, and he claims to have found the exact medicine which removes all traces of debilitating disease from the human system, restores the fire and buoyancy of youth, and supplies the strength of body and nerves that all wish for but so few possess. Impotency, nightly emissions, varicocele, nervousness and kindred troubles disappear in a marvelously short space of time, while any weakened or emaciated organs are restored in a very few days to their natural size and vigor.

When you stop to consider the possibilities of loving and being loved as only strong, well and happy men can be, it does seem that any sexually weak man should no longer hesitate, but write at once for the receipt which costs absolutely nothing. There are no restrictions whatever, as Dr. Lipes is anxious that every afflicted man who needs it should have the benefit of one of his free prescriptions without delay. The treatment can be used in the privacy of your own home without the knowledge of even your most intimate friend or associate.

Write to-day and learn that while the receipt costs you nothing at all, it may change your whole existence from one of misery to a continuous life of pleasure and happiness.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

A Bad Breath
A bad breath means a bad stomach, a bad digestion, a bad liver. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache.
25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Heiskell's Ointment
Cures Skin Troubles When Everything Else Has Failed.
Try it on an obstinate case of Tetter, Erysipelas, Eczema, Pimples, Ulcers, Ring Worm, Blotches or any Skin Disease. Ask your druggist for it. By mail 50c. a box. Heiskell's Soap, for the skin, 25c.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
531 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.
"Your Ointment healed my hand of tetter in two weeks. My doctor prescribed it."—Linnie Davis, Catlettsburg, Tenn.

THE HYPNOTIC EYE.
How It Fascinates and Controls the Human Mind.
WEIRD THINGS DONE UNDER ITS MYSTIC SPELL
Can You Look at It Five Minutes Without Being Hypnotized?
Read the Directions Below and Try.

If you wish to ascertain how susceptible you are to hypnotic influence, place yourself in an easy sitting position and look steadily and intently at the black spot (pupil) in the center of the eye above for five minutes. While looking at the eye count very slowly to yourself, one, two, three, four and so on to five hundred. Do not permit your eyes or mind to wander for one moment. At the end of five minutes, if your eyelids feel heavy or tired; if you feel slightly drowsy; if you have a slight tingling sensation in the arms or hands; if you have a peculiar sensation in the head; or if you feel during the time an inclination to wink the eyelids, you are quite susceptible to hypnotic influence, and you should at once learn the science for your self-protection.

The eye of a person who understands hypnotism is a thousand times more powerful than the cold, lifeless picture given above. To tell how susceptible you would be to a real hypnotic eye, multiply the effect you perceived by 1,000.

The most eminent specialists of modern times have just written a marvelous new book on Personal Magnetism, Hypnotism, Magnetic Healing, etc. 12,000 copies of which are to be given away for the benefit of the public. The book is richly illustrated by the finest half-tone engravings, showing various positions of subject and operator.

By the late methods to which this book calls attention, any one can learn hypnotism and acquire wonderful magnetic power in a few days at his own home, and use it on his friends and associates entirely without their knowledge. The person affected does not dream that his mind and will have been taken possession of and controlled by another. The most obstinate chronic diseases are speedily cured by this mysterious force, and bad habits banished, never to return.

Mr. Y. T. Greenwood, of 753 Brook street, Beloit, Wis., wrote for the above book, learned hypnotism, and immediately cured his wife of a complication of diseases from which physicians said she must surely die. Mrs. Effie M. Watson, of Martinsville, Ind., says: "I advise every woman in this country to write to the American College of Science and get the grand work it is giving away. It has been of incalculable benefit to me." Mr. John M. Gard, of Palmer Lake, Colo., says: "The book is far beyond anything of the kind I have ever seen. I now use hypnotism every day of my life. Your splendid methods of instruction enable me to get in touch with people and wield an influence that I did not dream it was mine to possess."

This book will be sent absolutely free to any address. It divulges the whole truth about the most mysterious and useful power known to man. It reveals the true secret of all personal control; it lays bare the mysteries of the dark ages; it gives to man that knowledge of himself that is essential to his health, happiness, financial and social success. It is full of startling experiences, and makes many wonderful disclosures regarding the mind and soul of man, the power of silent thought, the development of will-power, nerve force and hundreds of other things of intense interest to every man and woman who would get the most out of life.

Write for the book to-day. Remember, it's free. Address American College of Science, Dept. T A 17, 420 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.............Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. 154,000

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for The Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to end we make our most favorable terms now.

BRITISH TRUSTS.

The fact that the industries and commerce of Great Britain are completely controlled by trusts or combinations is a complete and crushing answer to the foolish contention of Democratic theorists on this side of the Atlantic, that the protective tariff is the cause of trusts. Great Britain has free trade; yet trusts flourish there and are even more extensive in their scope of control than with us.

The railway rates in Great Britain are entirely controlled by two organizations of managers; and the ocean traffic is similarly dominated by an association which embraces both the foreign and British shipowners. Thus transportation is entirely trust-ridden.

The enormous textile industries there are fully controlled by trust organizations. Linen, woolen, cotton and silk manufacturers of all kinds are included. Some of these are international in scope, like the three huge companies which control the world's production of cotton thread, and work together, each owning large blocks of the others' stock.

English trusts go farther than ours, in that they aim to control the supply of raw materials. For instance, the Bradford Dyers' association has a large interest in the combination among the coal mines, so as to obtain cheaper fuel; grocery trusts own vast coffee and tea plantations, and so on. In point of fact, England is well on the road to the time when all the processes of production, from obtaining the raw material to the retail sale of the finished product, will be in the hands of one concern.

The tariff cuts no figure in the development of trusts, because they have developed further under free trade in England than under protection with us. The plea that the abolition of duties would open our markets to competition from foreign manufacturers is specious. The largest foreign manufacturer is England, and her industries are completely controlled by trusts; so buyers would be at the mercy of a foreign trust at once. The remedy is one that will test the highest qualities of statesmanship to find, and ready-made panaceas, like free trade, will be ineffective.

BRYAN'S ARGUMENT.

If Mr. Bryan is correct in his assertion that the supreme court conferred the title of Emperor of Porto Rico on the President, it follows that we have been in the emperor business ever since 1803, at least, and that the long succession of Presidents, from Jefferson down, were emperors also. We can make this clear by going backward. If the President is Emperor of Porto Rico because the supreme court has declared that island, like all other territories appertaining to the United States, is under the direct control of congress, then Mr. McKinley is also Emperor of Oklahoma, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Arizona, Alaska and Hawaii, not to mention Guam, Tutulia and Navassa, and some seventy or more guano islands belonging to this country.

More than that, the President has been Emperor of all these ever since March 4, 1897; before him Grover Cleveland was emperor, and more so, for he must have also been Emperor of Utah, which was not admitted as a state until 1896. In his first term, Mr. Cleveland was, in addition, Emperor of the Dakotas, Montana, Washington, Idaho and Wyoming, all of which were admitted from 1889 to 1890, and consequently were territories during his incumbency from 1885 to 1889.

Going still further back, some of the Presidents were emperors over still greater territorial areas, until we get to Jefferson, who certainly must have been the first emperor over the mighty Louisiana Purchase, from the Mississippi river to the Rockies, and from the Gulf to British America. So it seems, if Mr. Bryan's dictum be correct, that we have had a long succession of emperors, Democrats, Whigs and Republicans—and never knew it until now!

Stop! Can it be possible that Mr. Bryan is dead sore because the people refused to elect him to wear the imperial purple?

The New York World reads Mr. Bryan a severe lecture on the falsity of his statement that the Supreme court had declared the President Emperor of Porto Rico. It concludes by declaring that "Cold type has again betrayed Mr. Bryan into self-revelation. With cruel fidelity it mirrors his leadership of irresponsibility, of flamboyant over-statement and misstatement, with truth, sobriety and sense drowning or drowned in rivers of reckless rhetoric. It shows why his leadership has brought the Democratic party to its present dismal and disheartened plight."

The exports from the United States to Spain for the nine months ending March 1 last were the largest on record. Cotton, breadstuffs and manufactured articles made up the list. The war seems to have had no permanent influence upon the commercial relations between the two countries.

Elder Dowie would make a good Democrat, for he is an excellent claimer.

MANUFACTURERS FOR RECIPROCITY.

The National Association of Manufacturers, in session at Detroit, devoted its discussions to practically one subject. That was, the need of reciprocity in trade, and the revision of the tariff laws to that end. There was no interest manifested in any other question.

The sense of the convention crystalized itself into an instruction to the executive committee to arrange for a national reciprocity convention of all interests. But the adoption of this did not end the discussion on the tariff question, which finally resulted in the adoption of a resolution affirming the following principles as those which should govern all tariff legislation by congress:

1.—The object of tariff legislation should be to furnish adequate protection to such products only as require it without providing the opportunity for monopoly abuses.

2.—The tariff on goods of which the cost of production is higher in the United States than in foreign countries should be at least what is necessary to compensate domestic industries for the higher cost of production.

The manufacturers seem to have lost sight of the fact that the primary object of a tariff is to raise money to meet the expenses of the national government. Last year over 233 million dollars were obtained from this source—very nearly one-half the total governmental receipts. The annual deficits of the last Cleveland administration, due to the Wilson low-tariff law, are not forgotten.

All the tariff discussions in our politics have been over the question what classes of goods shall pay the duties which provide so large a share of the national revenue. The protective idea prevailed, and to its enactment in the Dingley law is due a large share of the marvelous prosperity of our industrial interests. Assuming protection to be the policy of the government, then the resolution above quoted expresses what a vast majority of the people of the United States believe to be the true policy. With it must be taken the previous action of the convention in favor of reciprocity—which is also good Republican doctrine, pledged in the national platform. That pledge should be carried out by congress at the coming session.

ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT.

The donation of something less than a quarter of a million dollars by John D. Rockefeller to a medical institute for original scientific research seems small in comparison with Andrew Carnegie's ten millions to provide for university education for Scottish youth; yet it is probable that the Rockefeller benefaction will do more for mankind than the much larger one of the Scotch iron-master.

The latter simply helps a certain class of youth to acquire a portion of the knowledge already existent; the former will increase the sum of human knowledge by new acquisitions. What man really knows is but trivial in comparison with the knowledge which is yet to be acquired. We have merely made a beginning of the discovery of scientific truth. As Sir Isaac Newton said of himself, he felt like a child picking up pebbles on the shore, while the mighty ocean of Truth lay unexplored before him. That is the mental attitude of every honest investigator of the arcana of science.

It is unfortunately true that the most of the men who have the rare spirit of scientific research are compelled to pursue it in the intervals of some more profitable avocation by which they must support themselves and their families. For scientific investigation is not a money-making business. And one who labors at an exacting profession for the major portion of his waking hours can not bring to the work of investigation and research a fresh, unwearied mind, and that keen perception, which are invaluable. The world is deprived of their best work in these untrodden fields.

Hence a gift, the income from which will enable men with a gift for original research to devote their entire energies to it, by removing from them the necessity of bread-winning, should rank highest in usefulness among benefactions. The work of research is usually without immediate practical value. Prof. Langley, for instance, who has spent several years in a close investigation of the invisible solar spectrum and its varying het, has added information of much value in a scientific sense, but there is no money in it for him. The same is true of Prof. Thomson, who is carrying on a line of research as to the nature of the ultimate atoms of matter. The value of a settled income to such a man is shown in the case of Darwin. By a stroke of good fortune he became possessed of a moderate income, which allowed him to devote his years uninterruptedly to his chosen field. Had it not been for this the world might never have had his Descent of Man, or his Origin of Species.

Original investigation in the field of medicine will be of vast benefit to the human race, and it is to this that the Rockefeller fund is to be devoted. The human body, and the processes of life, have many problems which await solution, and every advance in positive knowledge concerning them must eventually accrue to the advantage of humanity. Mr. Rockefeller has given wisely and well. The crying lack is that wealthy men do not furnish ample funds for original scientific research. In every branch of science there is pressing need of the work which waits to be done.

RELIGION AND COMMERCE.

Lord Avebury made a notable utterance at the London banquet to the visiting American business men. It was, that "commerce to-day is doing more than religion for the peace of the world." This is true, not only of international commerce, but of internal traffic also. As to the former, the vast increase of exchanges of products between nations renders war between them a source of enormous loss and serious trade derangement. The more active the intercourse between nations, the greater the value of permanent peace between them. The more the world is given over to business, the greater the power of the influences that make for peace.

Religion preaches the gospel of peace, but the facts of history are that religious wars have been as bloody and as devastating as any other conflicts. It may be admitted that behind trade there is a selfish interest—the desire for the acquisition of "the almighty dollar;" but it is better for the world that the selfish energies of individuals should expend themselves in pushing commerce than that they should be devoted to the black trade of war. Religion may give the true theory, but in practice the struggle for money is the most powerful practical proponent of peace. Lord Avebury is right.

WHAT WILL THE CUBANS DO?

The Cuban constitutional convention is still in session, but what it may do in the matter of the Platt amendment is impossible to forecast. That body did not meet the action of the American congress squarely and fairly. Some of the members sought to avoid any limitation of their own powers, as possible future officials of the republic. Others seemed to think they could raise a controversy with the United States, and perhaps secure a change. And others believed that by the addenda the convention made to the resolution, in the way of defining and construing, they could commit the United States to their own interpredation of its provisions.

None of these evasions will be allowed. Should the convention finally adjourn without a straight acceptance of the resolution, the American occupation of Cuba must continue until next winter, when congress will be in session. But it is not likely that body will change the conditions on which Cuba is to become a self-governing nation.

That island lies in such close proximity to our own territory that our own welfare is bound up in hers. From the days of President Monroe, Spain knew that she could dispose of Cuba to no other European power. And when her mismanagement and tyranny over it grew unbearable, we intervened by force of arms, and drove her from the Western world, proclaiming to the world that we had no design of annexing the island, and promising the Cubans their independence.

We have the right to demand that the Cubans shall so frame their government that there will be no opening for European meddling. Such interference might be in the form of armed intervention, or demands for commercial concessions that would eventually take the form of political authority, or through the Cubans themselves plunging the new republic into debt, thus giving a pretext for interference under color of protecting the rights of European money-lenders.

The Platt amendment guards against these things. Its purpose is to protect our weak neighbor against all stronger foreign foes; for should any European nation interfere, it would involve us in war, to maintain the Monroe doctrine, if for nothing else. It is to be regretted that the Cuban convention does not contain more statesmen and fewer politicians.

THE CORRECTED CENSUS.

The population of the United States by the census of 1890 was approximately given in a census bulletin last November. The total therein given was 76,304,799.

Census Bulletin No. 64 is just out, with the corrected figures. The official total is 76,303,387, a decrease of 1,392 from the provisional total of November last. The items are:

45 states	74,607,225
7 territories	1,604,943
Persons in the military and naval service, including civilian employes, etc., stationed abroad	91,219
Total	76,303,387

This total does not include the Philippine, nor the islands of Guam and Tutuila. The seven territories are Arizona, New Mexico, Indian, Oklahoma, Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico. The census of the latter, taken by the war department, gave a total of 953,243.

LEAVING PEKIN.

The occupation of the capital of China by the foreign forces will have lasted just about one year. It has been a twelvemonth of instruction to the Chinese. They have learned at last the power of western civilization, and that theirs, hoary with the dust of two-score centuries, can not meet it. The lesson has been taught by fire and sword, by wanton butchery and loot—but it has been taught, and we may believe has been learned thoroughly.

The Chinese government, and more especially the Empress Dowager, herself its moving power, have learned that the "foreign devils" are to be feared, and not despised. We may date from this time the opening of a new and better era for the great Asian empire. Foreign trade will penetrate the recesses of its vast area; western capital and push will develop the immense opportunities which have hitherto been denied. The withdrawal of the European troops will probably not be attended by any peril to foreign interests. The government, when it returns to Pekin, will set itself to the task of restoring its authority, and we may expect the Boxers will no longer have secret encouragement from the imperial palace.

For, after all, the struggle in China was whether the obstinate prejudices and religious fanaticism of the reactionary element among the Chinese should be permitted to dominate, and all foreigners be driven from the empire, or whether China should be at last opened to the progress of western ideas. The allied forces compelled the latter result. The imperial government has yielded, and the evacuation of the capital follows as a matter of course.

NO EXTRA SESSION NEEDED.

The decision not to call an extra session of Congress is sound policy. There is, in fact, no reason for calling that body together. The Supreme court has not yet handed down its decision in the cases which involve the status of the Philippines. Should that tribunal find that the Spooner resolution is not a formal assumption by Congress of the government of the islands, then the decision will follow the lines of the De Lima case, and the Treasury will be called upon to refund the duties collected on trade between the Philippines and the United States. If it holds the Spooner resolution is as effective as was the Foraker law, then things will go on as they are.

Hence Congress can not do anything in this matter until the decision is delivered, which will be at the October term of the court. If it follows that in the De Lima case, there will be only a somewhat larger sum to refund. If it does not, then Congress need not do anything.

The lack of a decision has not changed the plan of putting civil government into operation in the Philippines on July 1. The commission is going steadily forward with its work, and stable government will go into effect over the greater part of the islands on the date named. One or two provinces in Luzon, where scattered bands of insurgents are yet menaces to public order, will probably remain under military rule for a short time. With these exceptions, civil authority will take the place of that of the War department in the Philippines.

HAVE YOU A FARM TO SELL, TO BUY, OR TO EXCHANGE?

The Blade is constantly asked about farming and timber lands in this or that locality. We cannot answer such questions, because we have not accurate information, as a rule; nor can we print such requests free, as they are really advertising and should be paid for.

We have therefore opened a special column for those who wish to sell farms, to buy farms, or to exchange farms, at a reduced rate. No advertisement will be accepted from any one but a subscriber to the Weekly Blade. We will not admit into this column any advertisement from land agents, etc. It is called the "Land Column," and we will print three lines for one dollar for each insertion, cash with the order. This is one-third our regular advertising rate. Look at the advertisements appearing under that head on the fifth page, and you can use them as models. Put all you wish into three lines, of 7 words each—21 words in all. Count numbers and initials as one word each.

Write name and address very plainly, please!

Do not exceed 22 words. Remember, the dollar must come with the order. You can have it inserted more than once, if you wish, at the same rate—two weeks for $2, three weeks for $3, and so on. Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

CONSUMPTIVES BARRED OUT.

An order has been issued by Superintendent of Immigration Powderly forbidding admission to this country of any persons suffering from tubercolosis. The order applies to all classes of alien passengers.

This is probably a surprising step to many people, but it is a wise and proper one. It is singular that there is so much popular indifference to consumption. If a single case of yellow fever occurs in a Southern town, the inhabitants flee, and the place is quarantined. But tuberculosis is a vastly more fatal disease than yellow fever. Those who acquire it are doomed, while of those who contract yellow fever a majority recover.

Tuberculosis is a communicable disease, yet popular apathy regarding it is so great that no effective steps are taken to prevent its spread. Medical authorities declare that if no consumptive were allowed to lodge in rooms occupied by others, and the ordinance prohibiting expectoration in public conveyances were actually enforced, the disease could be practically eradicated, for there would be few new cases.

In New York city, for instance, one-fourth of the deaths of persons between the ages of 15 and 65 are from this disease. Probably the rate in other cities is practically as high. It would seem that as much regard should be paid to enforcing those requirements as is given less fatal diseases, which are, however, more dreaded in popular opinion. The only hope of the ultimate eradication of the "white scourge" is in rousing the public to the real danger from it.

TILLMAN AND M'LAURIN.

The withdrawal of his resignation by Senator Tillman probably ends the political opera bouffe episode in South Carolina. But the Rochester Post-Express takes the ground that the United States Senate has the last word in the matter. It holds that the governor of the state has no right to decline to accept the resignations, on the ground that the senatorships are federal offices, over which he has no jurisdiction nor authority. It thinks his only duty was to appoint successors to the two senators when their resignations took effect, to forward the resignations to the president of the Federal senate, and to notify the legislature when it met that among its duties was the election of two senators.

Consequently the Post-Express holds that, when the senators attempt to participate in the proceedings of the Senate next December, objection may be made on the ground that they have resigned, and that a resolution may be offered declaring they have no right to the seats. This would lead to an investigation, and through the testimony of the governor the fact of their resignation could be established.

We regard it as very doubtful if the Senate shall take up the matter at all. It may be considered that the resignations were practically conditioned on the governor's acceptance of their joint proposition that he should appoint the one who was the victor at the proposed primaries to the Tillman seat. A resignation with conditions is not contemplated by the constitution. The fathers has too high a view of the dignity of the office to leave any loopholes for such juggling. The wisest course is to ignore the whole childish performance. Even were the seats declared vacant by the Senate, the governor would doubtless re-appoint both men, pending the next meeting of the legislature.

TAKE IT, SIR THOMAS.

The New York Yacht Club has finally shut out the Independence from all chance of taking part in the America's cup races. The demand was made that Mr. Lawson should either sell the boat, or charter her, to some member of the New York club. He promptly made out a charter to the challenge committee. The charter was returned, the committee declining to accept it, and the accompanying letter curtly said: "It is evident that further discussion can serve no useful purpose, and the committee therefore must decline to pursue the subject further with you."

The insufferable arrogance of the New York Yacht club in assuming to itself and its members the defense of the America's cup needs taking down. All true sportsmen resent it, and agree with the most of the Eastern yachtsmen in the hope that Sir Thomas Lipton will "lift" the cup this year, and thus take future contests out of the hands of the little New York clique.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Our Philippine Policy.

It is understood that there will be no change in the attitude of the administration in regard to the Philipines pending the decision by the Supreme court in the Pepke case. Scarcely any other determination could have been expected in view of all the circumstances. The Cabinet could hardly base action of its own upon speculation as to what might be the outcome of the court's consideration of the subject, and it will be more convenient and will occasion less disturbance to maintain the status quo. Meanwhile, the question of the form of civil government to be set up in the islands is receiving the attention of the President and his advisers. It does not appear likely that any marked departure will be made from the plan first suggested. The government to be set up will have control of civil matters generally, but seemingly will discharge its functions under the war power, for the secretary of War is to be the ruling authority under the President, as the functions both of the civil governor and of the general commanding the army in the Philippines will be exercised under his supervision.

Mrs. McKinley.

Mrs. McKinley is making a valiant fight against death. If the prayerful wishes of the people could be answered she would be speedily restored to health. It seems by all the processes of circumscribed human reasoning that it would be good for her to be spared that she might by her love and counsel continue to be of so much help to our chief executive and incidentally to the nation and the world. But misfortune is no respecter of place or person.

Volunteers Have All Left.

There are now no volunteer troops in the Philippines, the last of them having sailed for an Francisco last week, leaving 49,000 regulars in General MacArthur's force. It is understood at Washington that 9,000 of those who went to the islands first are to be returned during the summer, and that the number remaining may be even more reduced during the fall if the present progress continues in all parts of the Archipelago.

Col. Mark Hanna.

Most biographical sketches of Senator Hanna omit to state that he is a veteran of the Civil war, and even the story of his life in the Congressional dictionary, which ordinarily contains all that a congressman can say for himself, makes no reference to the fact. Thus his admittance to the Grand Army and his appointment on the staff of the commander-in-chief of that organization as a colonel, are a surprise to many. He now joins the ranks of the colonels, with Colonel Watterson, Colonel Bryan and the rest.

Cuban Situation.

Matters are at a waiting stage in Cuba, owing to the fact that the instructions determined on at the Cabinet meeting did not arrive till last Thursday and then required translation before sending to the constitutional convention. It was expected that the instructions would arrive earlier, and arrangements had been made for considering them, but those arrangements were upset owing to the delay. At the present writing the situation presents some unpleasant features. It is alleged in Washington that the Cuban delegates violated their pledges to regard the explanations made to them by Secretary Root as strictly confidential, and that they had made it appear that Secretary Root had given them official interpretations of the amendment.

Affairs in China.

The Chinese throne again sends word that the court will not return to Pekin until the allies shall have evacuated. There is still no certainty as to when the allies will leave, the English alone being disposed to insist that some definite time shall be specified.

The plan for collecting the Chinese indemnity favored by most of the powers is in effect a peculiarly brazen proposition that the United States and Great Britain should make themselves responsible for the whole bill. The scheme looks innocent enough on its face—to raise the indemnity by increasing the customs duties, and to have each of the powers join all the others in guaranteeing the full amount of 450,000,000 taels. Its impudence becomes plain, however, when one considers that the two Anglo-Saxon nations furnish the great bulk of the foreign trade of China, and would therefore be principally affected by increased import duties; while, as their credit enables them to borrow money at 2 per cent as compared with the 4 per cent which France and Russia have to pay, the effect of a joint guarantee would be to saddle London and Washington with the responsibility for the whole vast sum. For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain not even the heathen Chinee can beat the Continental powers of Europe.

Agrarianism in Germany.

The German government will in due time have something to say to the great manufacturing and grain raising nations on the matter of tariffs. It takes a long spell for the different interests, both public and private, to make up their minds what should be done, but the slow progress denotes forethought and wise delay rather than incapability to reconcile differences. The prime question before the Berlin government has just been neatly put by the Associated Press. The authorities contemplate executing long-term treaties, but they wish to prevent trouble in securing such agreements by foreign opposition to the zealous tariff schemes of the German Agrarians.

Government Finances.

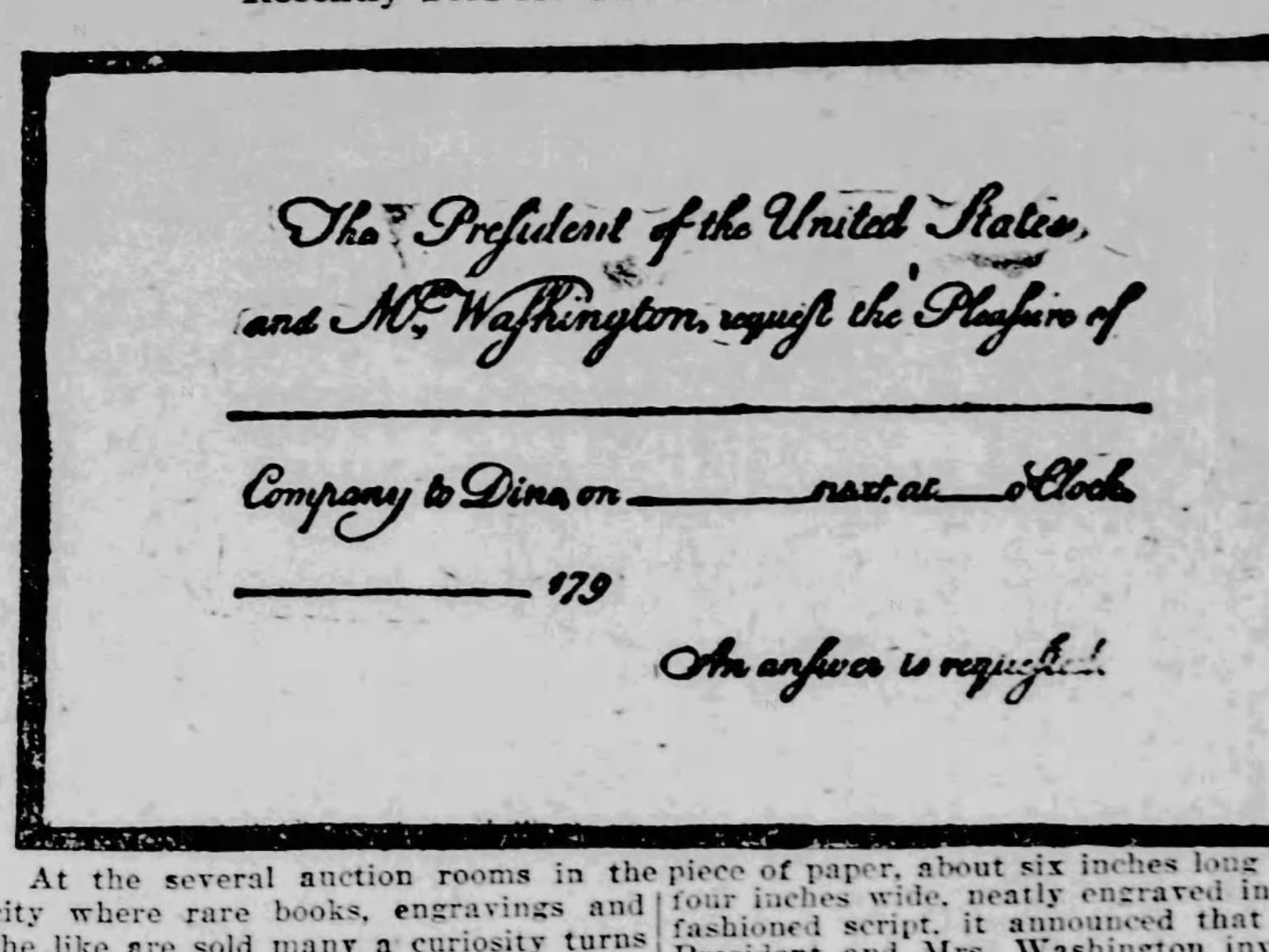
Government receipts for the month of May amounted to $52,629,440, which represents an increase of over $4,800,000 as compared with those for the preceding month and of over $7,400,000 as compared with those for the corresponding month of last year. The expenditures for the month amounted to $42,136,561, an increase of only a little over $168,000 as compared with those for the preceding month with the corresponding month of last year. There was, as will be seen, an excess of receipts over expenditures for the month amounting to nearly $10,500,000. For the eleven months ending with May the receipts amounted to $535,514,401, which represents an increase of not far from $18,000,000 as compared with those for the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year. The expenditures, on the other hand, amounted to $476,925,705, an increase of $22,700,000 as compared with the eleven-months' period in the fiscal year 1900. The receipts exceeded the expenditures by over $58,500,000, which was about $5,000,000 more than for the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year. As will be seen, a substantial surplus is indicated for the completed fiscal year, though it is not likely to reach the figures for the Treasury year ending in 1900.

Steel Consolidations.

Further consolidations of iron and steel manufacturing interests are in prospect, the latest example being afforded by the arrangements to combine the Pennsylvania Steel company with the Bethlehem Steel company and other concerns. As this arrangement is being conducted under the auspices of financiers who have close relations to the United States Steel Corporation, it would be natural to conclude that the concerns which are in the deal would be absorbed by it. It is stated, however, that this is not the case, and that the United States Steel management consider that they could be advantageously included in the organization. The new Pennsylvania steel concern, it is added, will remain independent, though its control will be vested in capitalists interested in or friendly to the United States Steel, and its management will be doubtless in complete harmony with that of the latter. The most significant fact in the information given out on this subject is that there is no further intention of swelling the capital of the United States Steel Corporation or increasing the number of constituent concerns included in it.

AN INVITATION FROM WASHINGTON

Recently Sold for One Dollar in New York.



The President of the United States, and Mrs Washington, request the Pleasure of

Company to Dine, on ______ next, at ______ o'Clock

______ 179

An answer is requested.

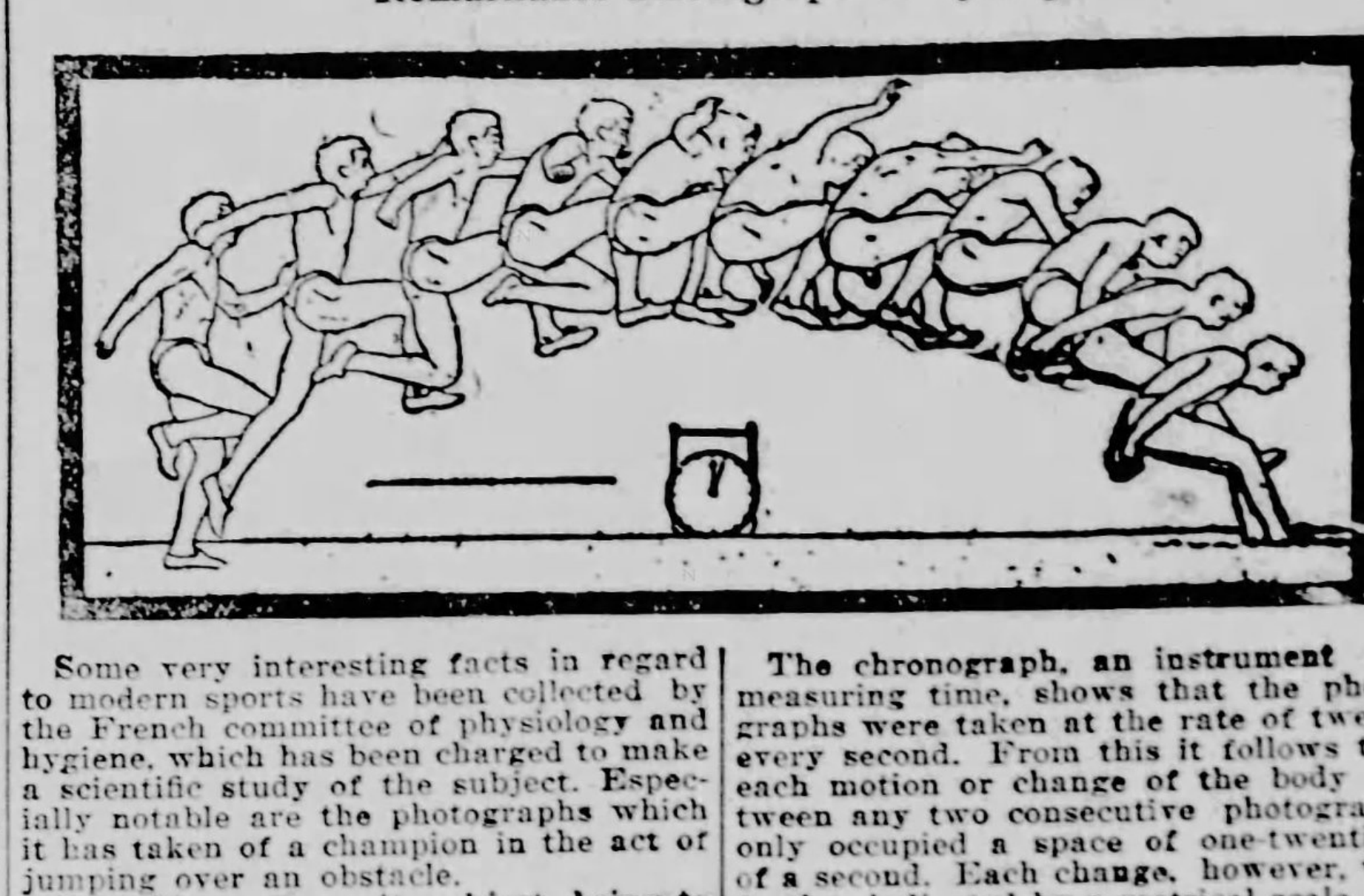
At the several auction rooms in the city where rare books, engravings and the like are sold many a curiosity turns up in the course of the season. A recent sale of autographs attracted comparatively few bidders because there were few items that were unusual in it.

One item had been practically overlooked by the collectors. It was nothing less than an original invitation issued by President and Mrs. Washington. A thin piece of paper, about six inches long and four inches wide, neatly engraved in old fashioned script, it announced that the President and Mrs. Washington invited —— to dine, and there was a space where the dinner hour would be filled in. R.S.V.P. was lacking, but in its stead appeared the words, "An answer is requested."

There were only three bids for this item, and it was finally sold for one dollar.—New York Herald.

NEW MACHINE TO PICTURE ATHLETES

Remarkable Photograph of a Jump.



Some very interesting facts in regard to modern sports have been collected by the French committee of physiology and hygiene, which has been charged to make a scientific study of the subject. Especially notable are the photographs which it has taken of a champion in the act of jumping over an obstacle.

For this purpose, its object being to analyze thoroughly all the motions made by the athlete, it employed the method of chronophotography, by means of which a series of instantaneous photographs can be obtained at a rate varying from fifteen to thirty every second.

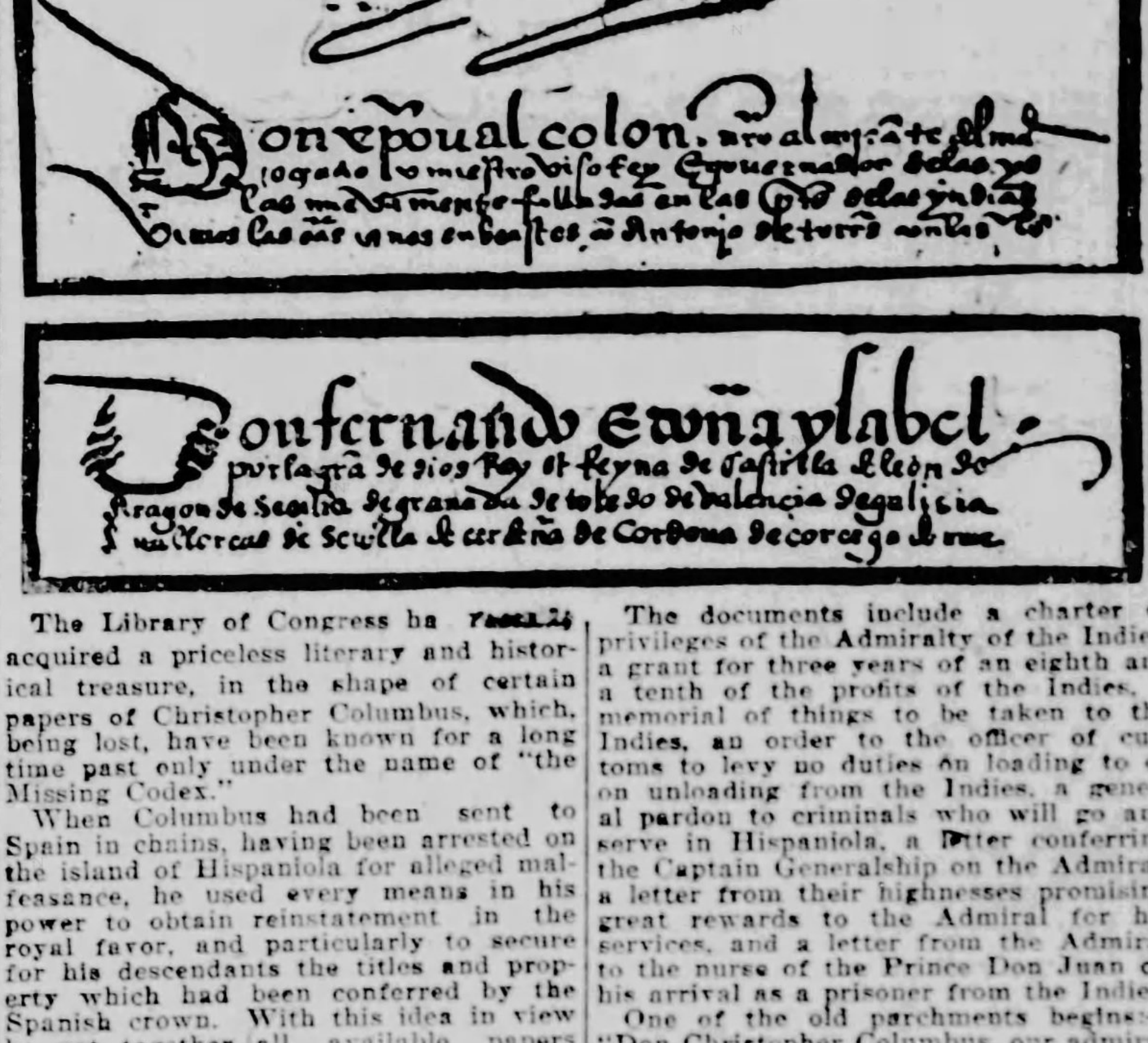
A curious feature of this invention is that the athlete in the various phases of his leap has been photographed all on one plate. This is said to have been accomplished by a series of separate exposures, between which the plate moved only a fraction of an inch. The whole gives the leap complete and is highly interesting.

The chronograph, an instrument for measuring time, shows that the photographs were taken at the rate of twenty every second. From this it follows that each motion or change of the body between any two consecutive photographs only occupied a space of one-twentieth of a second. Each change, however, was further indicated by a metrical scale and rule, which told unerringly whenever the athlete moved.

Mr. Marey, of the French institute, does not hesitate to say that "the documents on this subject of sports which have been gathered at the headquarters of this committee, and which have been thoroughly analyzed, will enable us to completely modify the present method of physical education and to frame one which will be in harmony with nature itself and which will not be a result of theories that are baseless and too often self-contradictory."—New York Herald.

COLUMBUS DOCUMENTS DISCOVERED.

Recently Acquired by Congressional Library.


el Rey e la Reyna
Don Xpoual colon
Don fernando e doña ysabel

The Library of Congress has recently acquired a priceless literary and historical treasure, in the shape of certain papers of Christopher Columbus, which, being lost, have been known for a long time past only under the name of "the Missing Codex."

When Columbus had been sent to Spain in chains, having been arrested on the island of Hispaniola for alleged malfeasance, he used every means in his power to obtain reinstatement in the royal favor, and particularly to secure for his descendants the titles and property which had been conferred by the Spanish crown. With this idea in view he got together all available papers bearing on his case and showing what had been guaranteed to him and his progeny by Ferdinand and Isabella; and, as a precaution against loss, he had four copies made of the documents, including the first one, each set being complete in itself. Two of the sets are still preserved in Europe; one was sent to Hispaniola and there lost, perhaps eaten by ants; the fourth disappeared.

What became of this fourth copy nobody knows; its history is untraced. But eventually, in some way unknown, it fell into the hands of the late Edward Everett, who may have purchased it in a junk shop. Any way, Mr. Everett put it away in his library, and probably forgot all about it. To all intents and purposes, it remained as much missing as ever.

Not long ago Dr. William Everett discovered the papers, which are bound in a single large volume, in going over his father's library, and he has placed them in the Library of Congress. There is a possibility that they are actually a fifth set, of which there was no previous record, but of their authenticity there is no question whatever.

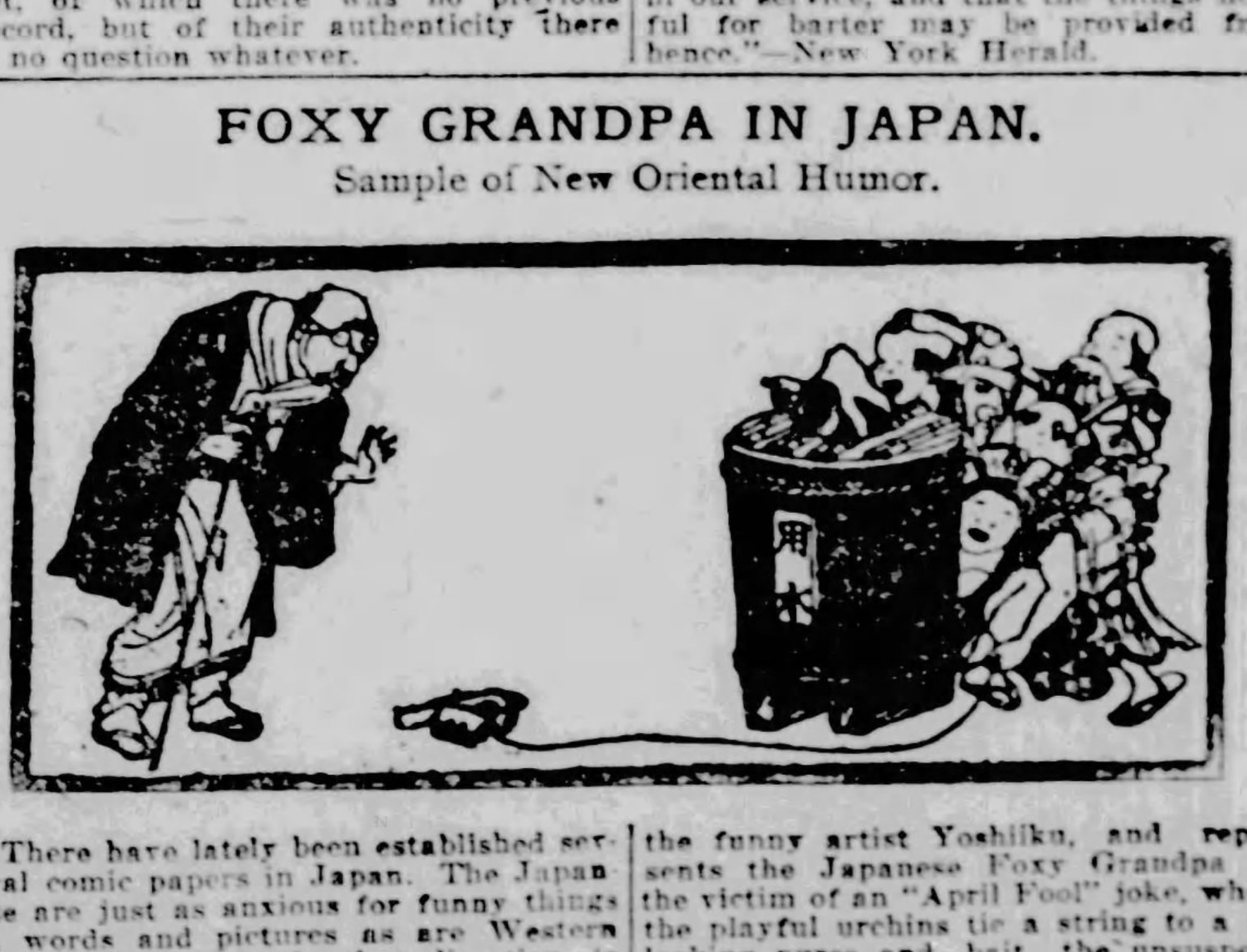
The documents include a charter of privileges of the Admiralty of the Indies, a memorial of the Admiral requesting a tenth of the profits of the Indies, a memorial of things to be taken to the Indies, an order to the officer of customs to levy no duties on loading to or on unloading from the Indies, a general pardon to criminals who will go and serve in Hispaniola, a letter conferring the Captain Generalship on the Admiral, a letter from their highnesses promising great rewards to the Admiral for his services, and a letter from the Admiral to the nurse of the Prince Don Juan on his arrival as a prisoner from the Indies.

One of the old parchments begins:—"Don Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the islands and mainland, which are in the ocean in the region of the Indies: We have seen your letter of the twenty-sixth of February, and those which you sent therewith, and the memorials which you gave us, and in respect to your saying that in this voyage upon which you are going you would wish to go by the way of Hispaniola, we have already told you that, as it is not advisable that in this voyage hereon you are now going any time should be lost, you are to go in any case by this other way.

"But, on your return, God willing, if it should appear to you to be necessary, you may return by passing there, but only to stay for a short time, because, as you see, it will be convenient that when you have returned from the voyage upon which you are now going we should be immediately informed by you in person of all that you may have discovered and performed therein, in order that by your opinion and advice we may provide thereupon what may best fulfil our service, and that the things needful for barter may be provided from hence."—New York Herald.

FOXY GRANDPA IN JAPAN.

Sample of New Oriental Humor.



There have lately been established several comic papers in Japan. The Japanese are just as anxious for funny things in words and pictures as are Western races, whose taste in that direction is a matter of history.

Here is a cartoon reproduced from a Japanese comic weekly. It is drawn by the funny artist Yoshiiku, and represents the Japanese Foxy Grandpa as the victim of an "April Fool" joke, where the playful urchins tie a string to a fat looking purse and bait the unsuspecting old Japanese gentleman—who will reach for it only to see it vanish.—New York Herald.

Current Events.

Colonial Dames of Virginia will petition congress to purchase Temple farm, a famous historical spot, and preserve it as a national park.

Three persons were killed and 16 injured at Atlanta, where a switch engine ran into a wrecked passenger train. Southern railway employe arrested on suspicion of causing the disaster.

Semi-official announcement made that there will be no extra session of congress, as there is nothing to do until the supreme court establishes the status of the Philippines.

The increasing popularity of the Torrens system of transferring property is demonstrated by the fact that bankers and loan agents are willing to make mortgage loans on security of titles issued by county registrar.

In the $150,000 libel suit which Mrs. Woodbury brought against Mrs. Eddy, the Christian Science healer, the judge directed a verdict for the defendant. Plaintiff will appeal the case.

Calvin Joy Cressey, a member of the fourth class at Annapolis Naval academy, found guilty of hazing by a court-martial and dismissed from the school.

Medical posts in the army apparently not sought after by doctors. There are now 100 vacancies.

American Museum of Natural history to send expedition to China to study life and customs of Chinese.

Two senators and seven representatives will sail for Manila on the next transport to make personal investigation of conditions in the Philippines.

The great Portland gold mine at Victor, Colo., is reported to have been sold to Londoners for $21,000,000.

Fish farms, where people may cultivate their own water food, may become a certainty in the near future.

Judge Kohlsaat, of Chicago, ruled that inventor of device used in gambling can not collect damages for its infringement.

Alabama constitutional convention considering scheme to disfranchise law breakers and illiterates.

Two West Point cadets dismissed for making false statements to get permission to leave the post.

Three members of the Hawaiian legislature charged with demanding a bribe for voting on a franchise.

Government will be asked to increase Chicago postoffice force by 200 clerks and 150 carriers.

Andrew Carnegie is to become active supporter of philanthropic work begun by Peter Cooper.

Secretary Root authorized purchase of secret of making new explosive maximite.

Gunboat yacht Mayflower ordered to Venezuela to look after American interests.

Cabinet officials and others close to President McKinley scout the prediction of Senator Depew that the executive will attempt to secure a third term.

One-fourth of candidates for new class at West Point failed to pass physical examination.

Senator Hanna appointed colonel on staff of Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.

State census of Baltimore showed 15,000 increase over federal census.

R. D. Swan, formerly Town Clerk of Arlington, Mass., short $50,000.

Pottawatomie Indians held secret powwow at Hartford, Mich., and the whole tribe decided to move on Chicago June 22.

Squatters on Jones Island near Milwaukee defeated Illinois Steel company in suit to oust them from land worth $1,000,000.

Jury at Yonkers, N. Y., not only declares man arrested for playing golf on Sunday not guilty, but recommends repeal of Sunday law so as not to interfere with innocent amusements.

American Medical association unanimously adopts a report urging the re-establishment of the army post canteen in the interests of morality, discipline and sanitation.

United States government has sent word to Cuba that the Platt amendments must be accepted in letter and spirit before the work of forming a government can proceed.

Limit of production of corn reached, and has been outstripped by demand for consumption until surplus has been exhausted and growers are in a position to fix their own prices.

New York Central road ordered 52 locomotives from American Locomotive company. Lackawanna line asked bids on 60.

General Manager W. C. Brown of the Burlington is to be the new President of the Lake Shore road.

General Longenecker and other veterans oppose the project to abolish canteens in soldiers' homes.

Iowa cigarette tax declared legal in court decision at Marshalltown, Ia.

Seven persons killed by storm in Oklahoma and much property destroyed.

Ten West Point cadets found deficient in their studies and discharged from the academy.

FOREIGN.

Andrew Carnegie says the continental powers will combine to smash Great Britain, and that she will have to turn to the United States for help.

French nun seriously hurt while trying to escape from a Paris convent. Investigation started to learn why she sought that means of leaving the place.

Jamestown captured by Kritzinger's commando after four hours' fighting. Retired after looting stores.

Electoral law in Cuban constitution expected to be a test of the capacity of the islanders to govern themselves.

Government of Spain is sorely perplexed by the growing strikes and anarchistic disorders. The situation is considered very critical.

Baroness von Ketteler, widow of German envoy murdered in China, received by Emperor William at Berlin. Told of her experience during the siege of Pekin.

French Ambassador at Berlin to be recalled for not warning foreign office the Kaiser was to entertain Russian minister at Metz.

Dr. Thomas Bond, who was Gladstone's physician, committed suicide in London.

Ranavalona, the exiled Queen of Madagascar, dogged by government detectives on her visit to Paris on the pretext that otherwise she might escape to England.

King Edward busy preparing for reception of delegates from the Sultan of Morocco. Victoria's death still causing gloom around the throne.

Brazil ambassador at Berlin declared his country had no fear Germany would attempt to make trouble in the South American republic.

Arrival of wife of General Botha in London revived talk of peace. Rumored to have brought proposals to British government.

Great Britain has forced the Sultan of Turkey to sign a contract for a new battleship, the price to include indemnity claims of $315,000.

Flying machine built in London declared a success after a test.

London hotels crowded by tourists from America.

Emigration statistics of England for 1900 showed that more people leave the island than enter it.

Glasgow university to confer the degree of LL. D. on Andrew Carnegie in recognition of his gift to Scotch colleges.

Three thousand Indians of British Columbia acted the Passion Play at Chilliwack in the presence of 5,000 spectators. Thirty tribes represented in the cast.

CHINA.

Ministers and generals of the allied forces in Pekin differ on the question of withdrawal of troops. Those familiar with Chinese methods advise delay.

Fire in Pekin destroyed a temple in the Sacred City, with records and archives.

Yu Hsien, the notorious governor of Shansi, is again reported executed, this time at Tai Yuen Fu, on May 24.

College system of China changed by order of the government. Future examinations to be conducted on subjects relating to modern ideas.

Secretary Hay authorized Envoy Rockhill to propose submission of remaining issues growing out of Chinese indemnity to arbitration of The Hague tribunal.

Emperor of China issued imperial edict fixing Sept. 1 as the date of the return of the court to Pekin. Return delayed on account of Dowager's health.

PHILIPPINES.

Gen. Cailles sent adjutant to Manila to verify the report of Aguinaldo's capture.

Gen. Chaffee, his staff and two companies of the Ninth infantry have arrived at Manila from China.

Lieut. R. H. Townley sentenced to dismissal from the navy by court-martial at Manila.

Business interests at Manila disturbed by reports from the United States. Fear military rule in Luzon will be continued.

Maj. Ruther reported the commissary arrangements for 27,000 troops in northern Luzon were nearly perfect.

General Cailles offered to surrender his force if a fund of $300,000 is created for widows and orphans of Filipino soldiers.

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

Read full notice on fourth page of this paper.

FOR SALE—Eighty acre fruit farm, $3,000. Also nice 120 acre farm, joins town, at $27½. Address M. Wight, Iantha, Barton Co., Mo.

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE—Good house; other buildings; well watered; all fenced, wire, with cedar posts. B. J. Elliott, Spring Grove, Virginia.

113 ACRES LAND in Ohio; new buildings, good soil, plenty of fruit; set to blue grass; at $35.00 per acre. Good water. Ansel A. Young, Huntsville, O.

Publishers' Column

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated. We cannot adequately describe them in this limited space. Therefore we make you this

SPECIAL OFFER—We will send a sample teaspoon, free of charge, to anyone who desires to examine the goods before ordering, and who will agree to order the balance of the set, if the goods are satisfactory. Prices:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen dessert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.30
One dozen table spoons	2.25

Send for a sample. Address
"THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

GIPSY LULLABY.

Rest, my little fledgling, close-cradled on my arm;
Nothing near the greenwood tree breathes to do thee harm,
Weary of the mossy bank, weary of the sun,
Droop thy tangled head and sleep, laughing, lucky one.
  For the wind a dream will bring,
    While the brook sings ever low,
  And the fairy bells shall ring,
    And the rainbow fountains flow.
      Bylo, my baby brown, bylo.

Sleep, my brier rosebud; all the west goes gray;
In the fold the sheep are penned; now the shepherds play
On their pipes a merry tune for the lassies feet;
From the starlit pasture-land fluting echoes fleet
  Prompt the wind a dream to bring,
    While the brook sings ever low;
  Now the fairy bells shall ring,
    Now the rainbow fountains flow.
      Bylo, my baby brown, bylo.

Slumber in my scarlet cloak, for the night comes chill.
Hush! Four-footed forest friends browsing pass. Lie still;
Love for thee the stars forecast, love and gold and ease.
Shut thine eyes (unquiet one, thou art hard to please)!
  Till the wind a dream shall bring,
    While the brook sings ever low,
  Till the fairy bells shall ring,
    Till the rainbow fountains flow.
      Bylo, my baby brown, bylo.

Sleep, to be abroad at dawn, with the bird and bee,
Kindred by thy birthday bond—Freedom's ecstasy.
Nursling of the open glade, hedge-born, gay, and wild,
Round the world I'll follow thee; so then sleep, my child,
  That the wind a dream may bring,
    While the brook sings ever low,
  And the fairy bells shall ring,
    And the rainbow fountains flow.
      Bylo, my baby brown, by—lo.

—Lulu W. Mitchell in Century for June.

FLASHES OF FUN.

"Will these novels that reach the hundred thousand mark live?" asks a literary exchange. No matter; they enable the authors to.—Atlanta Constitution.

Carrie—"I suppose you'll think it funny, but Billy White has asked me to marry him." Bertha—"Funny, you dear creature! Why it's positively ridiculous."—Boston Transcript.

"Now, gentlemen," said the professor, "name some of the beauties of education." And a facetious student in the back row shouted: "Pretty school teachers!"—Philadelphia Record.

"Now that you've made a pile of money out of your book, 'How to Get Rich on 'Change,' I suppose you'll go to dealing in options?" "And lose it all? Not by a d. s."—Chicago Tribune.

KING EDWARD'S ODD INCOMES

Directly or indirectly, King Edward has some very curious forms of income, which are especially interesting just now when the question of his majesty's civil list is being considered. Strangely enough, they include rents paid for patches of the seashore, collieries, pieces of people's private gardens, police stations and even chimney pots on houses. All these come within what are generally known as crown lands, the revenues from which are a hereditary right of the sovereign. The late Queen Victoria surrendered her rights to these revenues for life, and till six months after her death, to the national exchequer, in consideration of a civil list grant of £385,000, and upon her death it was left to the king to decide whether he would adopt the same course or resume direct possession. It is taken for granted that his majesty choos the former; but the various properties are still his, and are only let out, as it were, to the country. The total income from them comes to some hundreds of thousands of pounds.

It is the small items, however, which are the most peculiar. In Hampshire, for instance, there are several old houses and pieces of ground from which the crown has been in the habit of drawing a slender yearly income in consideration of certain rights granted; but in many cases these have been sold just lately. To take a sample—there are in the parish of Sopley two old houses, a chimney on another house and 350 acres of land, the rights to all of which were sold for the remarkably low figure of £10 16. 8d. In Bramshaw also there are two chimneys on an old house and an acre of land as well, for which the landlord paid the crown nothing more than a yearly rent of one penny. These, it will be agreed, did not constitute a very encouraging possession, and under the circumstances the crown probably did wisely a little time ago in disposing of the lot for a lump sum of 2s. 1d.

There are plenty of strange crown properties in London. The king himself has dined at the Carlton hotel, at the corner of the Haymarket, but when he did so probably few people understood that he was then sitting upon his own possessions. As a matter of fact, the land on which stand the hotel, Her Majesty's theatre, which adjoins it, and the Royal Opera Arcade running off Pall Mall, with the buildings, brings in the crown £4,200 a year, and will continue to do so for the next 70 years, when the lease will run out. In the same way, the Holborn restaurant, with its famous King's hall, yields the crown the substantial sum of £2,144 per annum.

The Albany street and Vine street police stations both belong to the crown. For the former the sum of £150 a year is paid by the police authorities; but Vine street is a much more valuable asset, yielding as much as £515. There is a piece of land which is part of the ornamental gardens attached to Dartmouth house, at the south side of St. James' park, which is an example of the detached pieces of territory, which belong to the crown, but which like many others of the same sort, does not appear to be as remunerative as one would expect, for this land, together with part of the terrace of Dartmouth house, only brings in a miserable £28 a year. Of course, old traditions are largely accountable for these curious assessments of ground rentals and the values of certain rights.

The Ramsey (Isle of Man) town commissioners rent from the crown a large piece of foreshore, 84 acres in extent, with the right to have a sewage pipe in it, for which they pay £2 a year; but in addition to this, the commissioners have also bargained with the crown for the privilege of taking sand, stone and gravel away, and if King Edward elected to retain all his hereditary rights he would receive two pence for every ton which the Ramsey people appropriated. Another piece of foreshore is rented from the crown at Portgoderick, and although it is over 40 yards long the private individual who has obetained it only pays £2 a year for his rights.

Thus it will be seen that, though there are of course numerous splendid exceptions, some of which have been referred to, there are many crown possessions which are not of a very lucrative order, and if King Edward managed them all himself, he would, like many other landlords, have a difficulty in some cases in getting any rent at all, and would have to make a yearly allowance for "losses and bad debts." For instance, the crown has been in the habit of drawing an annual income of a paltry sovereign in respect of an old watchtower on the foreshore of Suffolk, but the tower was blown away in a storm last year, and this source of reveiue has ceased. Also the crown has many lands in Gloucestershire, but, through things generally being in a bad way there, the crown last year had to forego its income in respect to various collieries and smaller properties, and suffered a loss in consequence of £156.—Tit-Bits.

Those Boston Girls.

Hester—I hope you don't believe what Fred Saunders says. He has been in love with every girl in town, first and last.

Bertha—That's why I value his judgment, you know. A man of his experience may be trusted to know a good thing when he sees it.—Boston Transcript.

RURAL MAIL BOXES

Who Owns Them the Basis of an Interesting Case.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The establishment of rural mail delivery routes is bringing up new questions for the mail and judicial authorities of the federal government. One of the latest to present itself is whether the mail boxes which are erected by farmers in front of their houses are under the control of the government or the parties erecting the same. Upon so seemingly unimportant a point rested the liberty of two well-known young ladies of Massillon. A quick decision of one of the mail authorities who had no precedent to guide him, allowed the ladies to escape the disgrace incident to arrest.

A young man living near Massillon and a young lady of Chardon were engaged. They were regular patrons of the mail department of Uncle Sam, and their tender missives were almost as regular as the appearance of the sun.

The postal officials have made the rule that persons living along the line of rural routes must erect boxes and have them placed in such a position that the carrier will not be compelled to alight from his wagon in order to make the delivery.

The young Massillon man had two sisters, who were interested in his love affairs especially as the Chardon lady had threatened to run down to the nearest town for a short and unannounced visit at almost any period. They did not wish to be ""surprised" and exhibited a curiosity as to the letters which their brother received for the sake of the warning which they might contain in regard to the proposed visit.

One day while the brother was absent from home, the carrier left a letter in the box. Curiosity conquered prudence, and the sisters opened it. After they got the information they wanted they were agitated over the condition of the envelope, which, despite their careful efforts to preserve it, had been wrecked beyond any possible chance of restoration.

They got a new envelope, put the letter into it and, with a skill which the postal authorities say would do credit to a veteran forger, attempted to reprodouce the different marks which had been put upon it in its transit from Chardon to Massillon. They succeeded in fooling the unsuspecting brother.

The young lady arrived at the stated time, her "surprise" was a failure, as the sisters stood with open arms ready to receive her. But that evening the lovers had a little conference, in which the miner, in making a renewal of his vows of constancy, exclaimed: "Why, dear, just see how much I prize your letters. Here is the one I received last week. I carry it here," indicating a place near his inside vest pocket. The eyes of the girl were sharp, and she failed to recognize the stationery which the young man waved aloft.

"That's not my letter," she exclaimed.

"Why, of course it is," was the answer, and then they both looked at the envelope. They arrived at the sage conclusion that some one was tampering with their mail, and with visions of complicity on the part of a mail carrier who had been the young lady's suitor a year before, the girl asked for a counterfeit envelope. Without a murmur it was given to her possession. No suspicion was directed to the sisters, and the lady handed it over to the postmaster at Chardon on her return, and it became a case in the postal department.

A suspicion of the truth flashed upon the inspector at the Cleveland office, who was assigned to look into the matter. He visited the young man's home, and in half an hour had obtained all the facts. The sisters were not only repentant—they were scared. They pleaded for mercy, but the inspector, with all the sternness at his command, told them that he was compelled to follow the law, and suppression was beyond his power.

The fate of the girls rested upon the question of who controlled the rural mail box. If it was a private affair, the jurisdiction of the department ended when the carrier dropped the letter into it. If the box was under the control of the department, the girls would be guilty of an offense. The question was a new one, but with what light could be gleaned from similar cases, there being no identical one to consult, the inspector decided that the United States had discharged its full duty when the delivery was made.

Non-Barking Dogs.

A writer in one of the scientific papers, speaking of the various things that a dog may be trained to do, cites the case of a friend of his who trained his dog not to bark. He does not give the process, but says that it took the trainer three years to reach the desired result, and having reached it he congratulated himself on having a dog different from all other dogs in the world.

But in this he was wrong, for there are at least three varieties of the dog that never bark, the lion-headed dog of Tibet, the Egyptian shepherd dog and the Australian dog.

SOME STRAY MUSINGS ON NOISE AND SILENCE

Some of our pessimistic medical friends, in discussing the apparent increase of diseases of the nervous system, attribute a part, at least, of that increase to the constant noises of city life. And they are quite right. A city is never absolutely quiet. There is a dull monotone of noise during all the hours of daylight, and far into the night. Writers with minds of a poetic cast are prone to compare it to a mighty organ tone; but to the average unpoetic ear it is not musical, but merely noise.

It is a well-known fact that we get so accustomed to a regular noise that we cease to notice it. Should it stop, the attention is at once attracted. A striking instance of this came under the writer's attention in his boyhood. A watermill on the canal ran day and night. The one man in charge at night used to stretch himself out on a pile of grain-sacks, just by the lever controlling the water-gate, and take a nap of an hour or so immediately after midnight. If through any derangement of the machinery there was a change in the note of the steady hum, he was wide awake in an instant, and stopped the mill before investigating the cause.

We all have daily experiences along the same line. We do not note the familiar noises of the street—the grinding of the cars on the rails, the rumble and rattle of vehicles, the pounding of horses' hoofs, the impact of innumerable human heels on the pavement, and many others; but let a vehicle pass at a gallop, or there be a rush of running feet, or any other variation from what the ear recognizes as the normal, and we hurry to the window to ascertain the cause.

One does not understand the rest there is in silence unless he visits some spot where noise is practically absent. Most city people think of the country as a refuge from noise. But often this is fallacious. Do you know of any city noise more insistent than the importunate chink of thousands of grasshoppers in the fields of August? It is worse than the hurly-burly of a crowded street. The barnyard noises are strenuous in the early morning—especially if you are trying to get a morning nap at the farmhouse. Even the woodland is not quiet at all times. The leaves rustle in the summer breeze, and when the stormwind whistles through the naked boughs in winter, the deep thunder drowns all minor sounds. There are plenty of sounds to beat upon distressed ear-drums in the rural communities, though they are often pleasanter than those familiar to city dwellers.

To find a really noiseless spot is difficult. Perhaps the nearest a Toledoan can come to it is to make a short stay on one of the islands of Lake Erie—that enchanted spot where isles of living green are set in seas of translucent turquoise. But if you want silence, keep away from the spots whereon the excursion boats dump their throngs. Locate on one of the smaller islands; you will get an almost perfect silence on a summer day, when the waves are calm, and can realize the blessing of rest from noise upon your tired nerves. Those who have been sent for health to the high table-lands of arid America—the plateaux of Arizona and New Mexico, for instance—remark upon the intense silence. Even song birds are rare in that thirsty land, and there is nothing to break upon the silence of the desert.

Absence of noise need not make one lonely. There is no loneliness like that of a vast crowd, not one of whom you know. Companionship does not mean noise; it does not necessarily mean conversational prattle. Two friends may sit together, sometimes for hours, without talking. Each may be occupied, but the silence does not mean loneliness. It is the person without mental resources of his own to fall back upon who can not be solitary without being lonely, nor with a companion without keeping up a stream of small talk, too often inane and unconsequential to the last degree. It is people of this type who talk of the "lonesomeness" of the country. The rural dweller need never feel lonely, even when solitary, if he will keep his senses open to the beauty of sky and field and forest.

That the noise and hurry of city life do exert an injurious effect upon the nerves of many people can not be disputed. Upon others they act merely as a stimulant. You start out to stroll on Broadway, New York, or State street, Chicago. The pavement is filled with a hurrying throng. Within a few minutes you find yourself racing along at the same speed as the others, you unconsciously having been stimulated by their rush. With many, even the noises of city life become almost a necessity. They feel lost without them. It is only those whose nerves are more finely strung, or whose physical condition is not of the best, to whom noise becomes a terror, and silence is a blessing as great as it is unattainable.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

NESTING TIME OF THE BIRDS

The time of nesting has come for the most of the song-birds in this latitude. June is the month when our feathered friends devote themselves to this annual task. You may note the season for the different varieties of songsters by the gradual silence which comes over them. The lilting happiness of their love-notes no longer greets the listening ear.

If you take an interest in these pretty little citizens of field and forest, now is the time to go bird-nesting. True bird-nesting is not robbing the bird of her home and her inchoate family; no true bird-lover would be guilty of such cruelty, nor gloss it over by claiming to do it in the interests of natural history. Find the nest, and use the opportunity it gives to study the fascinating ways of bird housekeeping and family rearing. At any rate, if you ramble amid the field and copses in the search for nests, you need not count your time lost if you find none; for, to quote the words of that pleasant literary naturalist, John Burroughs, "you are sure to find other things of interest; plenty of them." No man observes birds with a keener pleasure and more intelligent eye than Mr. Burroughs; and for the benefit of those who may wish to try bird-nesting, below is quoted a story by that gentleman regarding a pair of phoebe-birds.

This pair had, for several years, nested in a niche on a rocky ledge in his grounds. For some reason sufficient for them, they left this, and tried a spot upon the plate of the piazza of a new house near by. There were ten rafters resting on the plate, hence there were ten niches exactly alike. The male phoebe perched on a near-by sunflower and warbled his song of love to his little mate as she toiled at nest-building. Let Mr. Burroughs tell the sequel:

As the nest-building seemed unusually prolonged, I went up one morning to the new house to see how matters were progressing. Instead of one nest I found five in process of construction. Some had only the foundation laid, others were an inch or two high, and one was three-fourths finished. I sat down to see what it all meant.

Presently the eager builder came with her beak loaded and dropped down upon one of the nest foundations. She seemed to hesitate a moment, as if she had a suspicion that something was wrong, and then put down her material and flew quickly away. The next time she struck the nearly finished nest and put down her load without hesitating.

I watched her for half an hour and soon saw how it was with her—why she scattered so. I concluded she was misled by the sameness of the rafters—they were all alike, and whichever one she chanced to hit in her hurry, there she deposited her mortar. She had been used to a ledge where there was but one building site; here there were half a dozen or more, with no perceptible difference between them.

So I hit upon a plan to concentrate her—I put blocks of wood or stones in all the nests but one and watched the result. When now she came upon these strange obstacles she would hover about for a moment until she discovered the largest and unincumbered nest, when she would alight upon it and leave her load. She then soon took the hint, finished the one nest, laid her second set of eggs and went forward with the incubation.

YOUNG MAN GOT INTO A BAD BOX

It was the second time that the hero of the story had accompanied the young lady home. She asked him if he wouldn't come in. He said he would.

Sarah took his hat, told him to sit down, and left the room.

She was hardly gone before her mother came in, smiled sweetly, and, dropping down beside the young man, said:

"I always did say that if a poor but respectable young man fell in love with our Sarah, he should have my consent."

The young man started with alarm.

"She has acknowledged to me that she loves you," continued the mother, "and whatever is for her happiness is for mine."

"I—I haven't——" stammered the young man.

"Oh, never mind; make no apology. I know you haven't much money, but, of course, you'll live in my house."

"I had no idea of——" he began.

"I know you hadn't, but it's all right," continued Sarah's mamma, reassuringly. "With your wages and what the boarders will bring in we shall get along as comfortably as possible."

The young man's eyes stood out like batpegs, and he rose and tried to say something.

"Never mind about thanks," she cried; "I don't believe in long courtships. The 20th of May is my birthday, and it would be nice for you to be married on that day."

"But—but—but——" he gasped.

"There, there! I don't expect any reply," she laughed. "I'll try and be a model mother-in-law. I believe I'm good tempered and kind hearted, though I did once follow a young man a couple of hundred miles with a broomstick for agreeing to marry my daughter and then backing out of the engagement."

She patted him on the head and sailed out.

And now the young man wants advice. He wants to know whether he had better get in the way of a locomotive or jump off the nearest bridge.—Tit-Bits.

EXPRESSION "HE'S A BRICK!"

Quite a Venerable Representative of Slang Literature.

The expression, "He's a brick," which is now a family byword, is first found in Plutarch, says the Woman's Home Companion. The whole phrase is expressive of every form of admiration. The Spartans, quick-witted and noted for their repartee, were early trained in both schools. They were men of few words, and fewer laws, and embodied in short phrases their admiration, dislike or appreciation. Lycurgus was not only a man of few words, but quick action. On being asked, "Should Sparta be inclosed?" an invasion of the enemy being expected during the time of war, he replied: "A city is well fortified which has a wall of men instead of brick."

A very clever story is told of the diplomatic mission from the Court of Epirus. The ambassador, being shown over the city by the king, expressed surprise that no walls were built around Sparta for its defense. "Walls" cried the king. "Thou canst not have looked carefully! To-morrow we will go together and I will show you the walls of Sparta." On the following day the king led his guest to where his entire army was drawn up. Pointing with great pride to the magnificent body of men, he exclaimed, "There thou beholdest the walls of Sparta, and every man a brick!"

COMPRESSED TRAGEDIES.

Of the "compressed tragedies" sent in by several correspondents, the following perhaps contains fewest words and most horror:

"Cook Maria
Kitchen fire;
Wood green,
Kerosene;
Kitchen fire;
Splendid light;
Cook Maria,
Angel bright."

This "compressed tragedy" is daring in theme and expansion:

Boy,
Pliers,
Electric wires,
Blue flashes,
Boy ashes.

Can any of our correspondents supply a more compressed tragedy than that indicated in the well-known lines:

Boy,
Gun;
Joy,
Fun;
Gun bust,
Boy dust?

—London Globe.

Small Boy—"Are you a poet, mister?" Poet—"Yes; why?" S. B.—"For de love of Moses, gimme a word to rhyme with Maggie!"—Brooklyn Life.

Makes Hair Grow

Perhaps your mother had thin hair, but that is no reason why you must go through life with half-starved hair. If you want long, thick hair, feed it. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor, the only genuine hair food you can buy.

Your hair will grow thick and long, and will be soft and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair; it keeps the scalp clean and healthy, and stops falling of the hair.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our beautiful illustrated book on The Hair. Free.

TRUSTEESHIP OF WEALTH

By the End of the Century It May Abolish Poverty.

Abram S. Hewitt told the big audience at the Cooper Union commencement something of the gospel of wealth of which Andrew Carnegie has written.

"The gift of one great public benefactor," he said, "has enabled us to multiply the work of this institution as we have done in the past year. I wonder that the newspapers have not noticed that Andrew Carnegie has accepted an election to our board of trustees. In his acceptance he said that he was anxious and willing to join with the other trustees in carrying into effect the great plans of the founder. From that I think we may look for Mr. Carnegie's continued aid and interest in the institution.

"The origin and lives of Peter Cooper and Andrew Carnegie are alike in many respects. Mr. Cooper's example has been a moving force by which the temper of the rich people of the country has been guided and modified for forty-two years. Both were poor boys. Mr. Cooper told me that when he bought his first book and pored over it by the light of a tallow dip he resolved that his aim in life would be to found a school where poor boys might get an education. Mr. Carnegie simply determined to get rich. While he was building his fortune I am sure he did not look forward to founding schools or libraries. During thirty or forty years he simply devoted himself to getting rich.

"That was his work in hand. He got there. You young men of the graduating class, follow his example. Get there.

"Mr. Carnegie's position and his plans are unique. Never in the history of the world has there been anything like it. He is now giving the same energy and intelligence and ability that accumulated the largest fortune ever gained and possessed by a single man, to disposing of it so as to accomplish the greatest good to the community. A year before he was willing to dispose of his works for $100,000,000, but the plans did not go through. Afterward he got $300,000,000.

"What has he done since he became rich? The newspapers tell you. His book, The Gospel of Wealth, I commend to you. He has told me that Mr. Cooper gave him an example as to the wisest way to get rid of a fortune. He is going to scatter his to advance free public education, reserving only a competency. Of course ideas as to a competency differ.

"Other men have been influenced by Mr. Cooper's example. Take Mr. Rockefeller. His time, I know, is more devoted to worrying and planning how to devote his fortune so that public interests will be best served than to caring for the interests of the Standard Oil Company. He spent two or three years before he decided on the Medical Research gift. Before giving Barnard College $250,000 on condition that a like sum be raised he went through the college system from top to bottom.

"Mr. Morgan is another of many who cogitate long and deeply how best to serve the community with the fortunes that neither capital nor labor, but the ability to bring both together under the right circumstances have earned.

"All rich men are realizing more and more every day that wealth is a trust in the hands of whoever may have been commissioned to get it for the benefit of all. By the close of the century an occasional miser may be found, but most rich men will be ashamed if they are not using their fortunes for the public benefit.

"The fallacy that the great fortunes obtained by Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Morgan or Mr. Carnegie, have been wrested from the labor which created them is disappearing. The gentlemen I have mentioned, because the newspapers constantly mention them, have reached the high level which regenerated society is approaching. It has been found impossible to adopt universally the principle of trade unionism which would reduce all to the level of industrial mediocrity. All attempts to prevent workmen working wherever work exists will fail. With the increase in education and the evidence of the rich man's realization of his trusteeship hatred and suspicion of those having large fortunes will disappear.

"The end will mean the cessation of pretty much all grievances except sickness or accidents."

Mr. Hewitt said that Andrew Carnegie was fireman on the locomotive that drew the train carrying the Prince of Wales over part of the Pennsylvania system on the prince's visit to America.

The Grand Medicine Man.

The ceremony of the Grand Medicine is an elaborate ritual, covering several days, the endless number of gods and spirits being called upon to minister to the sick man and to lengthen his life, says the Open Court. The several degrees of the Grand Medicine teach the use of incantations, of medicines and poisons, and the requirements necessary to constitute a brave. "When a young man seeks admission to the Grand Medicine Lodge, he first fasts until he sees in his dream some animal (the mink, beaver, otter and fisher being most common), which he hunts and kills. The skin is then ornamented with beads or porcupine quills, and the spirit of the animal becomes the friend and companion of the man." The medicine men have only a limited knowledge of herbs, but they are expert in dressing wounds, and the art of extracting barbed arrows from the flesh can be learned from them.

In olden times—yes, to within the memory of living Ojibways—the medicine man at the funeral ceremony thus addressed the departed: "Dear friend, you will not feel lonely while pursuing your journey toward the setting sun. I have killed for you a Sioux (hated enemy of the Ojibways) and I have scalped him. He will accompany you and provide for you, hunting your food as you need it. The scalp I have taken, use it for your moccasins."

IN A THUNDER-STORM'S HEART

The Unique Experience of Daring Aeronauts.

To be in the very heart of a thunder cloud and escape unharmed is an unusual, if not a unique experience. That is what happened to the Rev. John M. Bacon and some of his companions in one of his balloon ascensions from Newbury, England.

Mr. Bacon, in telling of his experience, says: "In scarcely more than twenty minutes from the start a sudden and surprising change took place in our circumstances. Our environment which had appeared absolutely calm and clear, began changing with the rapidity of a transformation scene. Below us the few hundred feet which separated us from earth began filling in with a blue haze quite transparent, but growing palpably filmier, while ahead, as also right and left, the horizon at the level of our eye and higher opposed a dense fog barrier of an ashen hue. Overhead, of course, the sky was entirely hidden by the huge silken globe. At this time we were being swept along on our course, which remained sensibly unaltered in direction, at a speed which we subsequently were able to fix at approximately 40 miles an hour.

"To ourselves the full significance of these circumstances was not immediately apparent, but the onlookers at our point of departure—the town gas works, now some five miles in our wake—clearly detected the approach of a heavy thunder-pack and, as they reasonably asserted, coming against the wind. It towered above the balloon, now seen projected plainly against its face. It came on rapidly and assumed formidable proportions. The balloon was flying due west at high speed, and at apparently no great distance overhead the thunder cloud was progressing at a moderate velocity not accurately determined, but due east, or directly opposed to the surface current.

"And now with a whistle a blinding sheet of hail attacked the aeronauts, stinging their faces so sharply as to give the idea that the stones were falling from a great height, and immediately afterward from all sides and close around flashes of lightning shot out with remarkable frequency and vividness. We were, in fact, fairly embosomed in the thunder cloud. Other and near observers narrowly watched the phase of phenomena now in progress. These were the countrymen who became interested spectators, and who presently came to our assistance. They seemed to have imagined that the balloon must be infallibly struck, inasmuch as it appeared to them completely encircled with lightning. It was, indeed, the worst storm the countryside had known for years. At Devizes only a few miles ahead, it lasted for five hours continuously. A little way on our right a house was struck and burned to the ground, and on our left a couple of soldiers were killed on Salisbury plain.

"Though the storm progressed, it also appeared to lag behind the wind that bore it along. It did not seem to advance against us as a whole, but rather about us, forming itself out of what a few moments before had appeared mere empty and transparent air.

"The lightning as seen by the people in the balloon seemed to leap from cloud to cloud, and not from the clouds to the earth, and the noise of the thunder consisted of short, sharp reports like the explosion of gun cotton without any of the rolling reverberations heard on the earth. The aeronauts passed through the thunderstorm uninjured, but it was trying to the nerves. The question is, With the lightning playing all around it, and the houses and men being struck on the earth below, why was not the balloon demolished by a thunderbolt?"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

HOLMES, JR., AT IT AGAIN.

How He Recognized the Domestic Man in the Street.

Sherlock Holmes, jr., stopped abruptly, says the Chicago Record-Herald, clutched his companion's arm and said in low, distinct tones:

"Did you see that man with the bundle?"

"Yes," the other answered, "what about him?"

"He is in love with his wife. He has to get up and start the fire for her in the mornings, because they are not able to keep a maid, and he is in the habit of oversleeping."

"Mr. Holmes, you surely do not expect me to believe you know all this simply from watching his movements here in the street? You must be acquainted with him—or possibly you have heard about him."

"No. I never saw him until about a minute and a half ago; I have never heard his name; no one has ever mentioned him to me. Now, I will tell you how I have made my wonderful deduction, and you will see that it is very simple. It is really too bad that you are not more observing. Did you notice that an automobile passed down the street just before I spoke to you about him?"

"Since you mention the fact, I remember that one did whiz along. But what can that automobile have to do with the case?"

"Everything. When it was nearly opposite this man the operator of the concern rang his bell. The sound was like that of an alarm clock."

"Well?"

"The man had been walking along with head down, half dreaming. When the bell rang he lifted his head suddenly and took out his watch to see what time it was. Now, isn't the case perfectly clear? You see, he thought he was at home in bed, that the alarm had gone off, and that he must hurry to get up. All the rest is clear enough. If he didn't love his wife she would have to get up first, and he would sleep serenely till she called him to breakfast; or if they kept a girl the clock would of course be on her mind instead of his."

Then, assuming a mysterious air, the great amateur detective peered down a coal hole in search of other problems.

PUTS THE "GINGER" IN.

The Kind of Food Used by Athletes.

A former college athlete, one of the long distance runners, began to lose his power of endurance. His experience with a change in food is interesting.

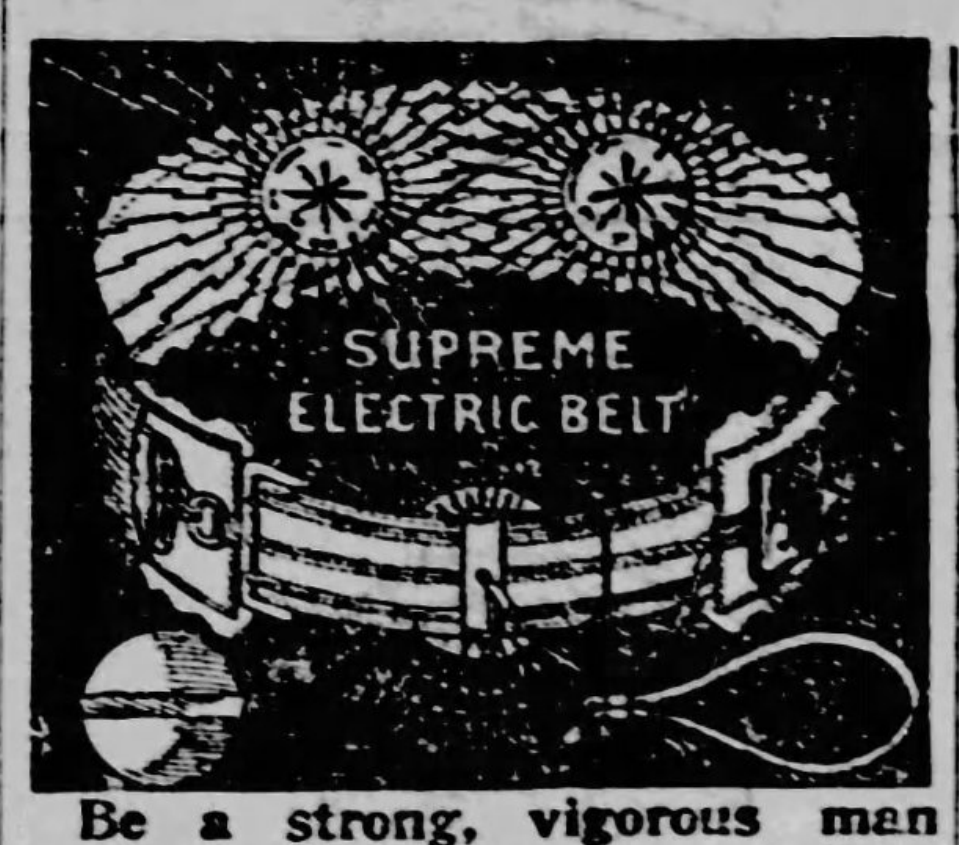
"While I was in training on the track athletic team, my daily 'jogs' became a task, until after I was put on Grape-Nuts Food for two meals a day. After using the Food for two weeks I felt like a new man. My digestion was perfect, nerves steady and I was full of energy.

I trained for the mile and the half-mile runs (those events which require so much endurance) and then the long daily 'jogs,' which before had been such a task, were clipped off with ease. I won both events.

The Grape-Nuts Food put me in perfect condition and gave me my 'ginger.' Not only was my physical condition made perfect, and my weight increased, but my mind was made clear and vigorous so that I could get out my studies in about half the time formerly required. Now most all of the University men use Grape-Nuts for they have learned its value, but I think my testimony will not be amiss and may perhaps help some one to learn how the best results can be obtained. Please do not publish my name."

There is a reason for the effect of Grape-Nuts Food on the human body and brain. The certain elements in wheat and barley are selected with special reference to their power for rebuilding the brain and nerve centers. The product is then carefully and scientifically prepared so as to make it easy of digestion. The physical and mental results are so apparent after two or three weeks' use as to produce a profound impression. The Food can be secured at any first-class grocery store.

Electric Belt -FREE-



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Justice Harlan's Hint to a Friend

Chicago Record-Herald.

A good story is told of the clever manner in which Justice Harlan managed to give a tip on the insular decision to his golf friend, Solicitor General Richards. About an hour before the court met a week ago Monday, Justice Harlan walked into Mr. Richards' office at the department of justice. He said he was on his way to the court.

"Some important business to-day?" remarked the solicitor general.

"Say," replied the big justice, "did you ever hear the story of the calf and the knot hole down in Kentucky?"

Mr. Richards confessed he had never heard it, but would be pleased to listen.

"Well," said Justice Harlan, pausing to take another chew of tobacco, "two men were going along by a cowpen one day, and they saw a calf's tail sticking out toward them through a knot hole in the fence. 'That is a wonderful thing,' said one of the men. 'I don't see anything wonderful about it,' replied the other; 'it's nothing but a calf's tail sticking through a knot hole.' 'Well, sir,' persisted the other, 'I've traveled all over the world and I've never seen a more wonderful thing than that.' 'What in the deuce is so wonderful about it?' asked his friend. 'What is wonderful about it? What is wonderful? It is this: How in the name of the great horn spoon did that calf get through that knot hole?'"

Justice Harlan had a good laugh at his own story, and as he went away to the capitol the solicitor general turned to his assistant and remarked:

"The court is for the government and Justice Harlan is in the dissent."

While Justice Brown was reading the decision of the court in the DeLima case, in which the government lost on a minor point, Justice Harlan kept his eye on Solicitor General Richards. There was a merry twinkle in it. Finally he called a page and sent a note down to his golf companion, who was sitting soberly at the bar. The note read:

"Now you see the calf's tail."

At this the face of the solicitor general brightened a little, and he went out into the lobby and told afternoon correspondents they would make a mistake if they sent out reports to the effect that the government had lost the case. When he returned to the court room Justice Brown was reading the majority opinion in the famous Downes case. Justice Harlan's eyes were still twinkling. In a few moments, before Justice Brown had reached the pith of his decision, another note came down from the bench to the now happy solicitor general. It read:

"No you see how the calf got through the knot hole."

BRILLIANTS.

Whatsoever thing thou doest
To the least of mine and lowest,
That thou doest unto me.
—Longfellow.

Our lives are songs;
God writes the words,
And we set them to music at leisure;
And the song is sad, or the song is glad,
As we choose to fashion the measure.
We must write the song,
Whatever the words,
Whatever its rhyme or metre;
And if it is sad, we must make it glad,
And if sweet, we must make it sweeter.
—Gibbon.

More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore let thy voice
Rise like a fountain for me night and day.
For what are men better than sheep or goats,
That nourish a blind life within the brain,
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer,
Both for themselves and those who call them friend!
For so the whole round earth is every way
Bound by gold chains about the feet of God.
—Tennyson.

TO A SNOW-FLAKE.

What heart could have thought you?—
Past our devisal
(O filigree petal!)
Fashioned so purely,
Fragilely, surely,
From what Paradisal
Imagineless metal,
Too costly for cost?
Who hammered you, wrought you,
From argentine vapor?
"God was my shaper.
Passing surmisal,
He hammered, he wrought me,
From curled silver vapor,
To lust of his mind:—
Thou couldst not have thought me!
So purely, so palely,
Tinily, surely,
Mightily, frailly
Insculped and embossed,
With his hammer of wind,
And his graver of frost."
—Francis Thompson.

SHOWS HOW OUR ANCESTORS COOKED

Professor S. Trojanovic, of Belgrade, has for several months been making an investigation with the object of ascertaining the exact manner in which food was cooked in Europe in primitive times, and he has now arrived at the conclusion that the general practice was to place the food in a pot and to warm it by means of red hot stones, says the New York Herald. Such a pot was usually made of the bark of a tree, and two or three sticks ran across it for the purpose of holding the stones in proper position. When a meal was to be prepared the pot was partially filled with meat and water, and then in the vacant places were put the red hot stones. The food was quickly warmed in this way and it was eaten before it grew cold.

In various parts of Servia primitive pots of this kind are still used. In other parts of Europe, notably in Macedonia, pots formed of the bark of trees are also used, but the food in them, instead of being warmed by means of hot stones, is thoroughly cooked by a fire which is lighted over them.

Professor Trojanovic has made a collection of these pots, and he regards them as of peculiar interest and value, since he is confident that in old days about every nation in Europe cooked its food in utensils of this kind, though he thinks it quite probable that a different method of heating the food prevailed in each country.

Whisky Proverbs of Koreans.

The Koreans are inveterate smokers of green tobacco, which they use in pipes with tiny bowls and stem two or three feet long. They stick their pipes down the back of the neck when not using them. There is a deal of drinking, too, though they have many proverbs against it: "Heaven and earth are too small for a drunken man," "White whisky makes a red face," and "There is no bottom to the appetite for drink."—Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

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[We recommend above firm as reliable.—Editor.]

Don'ts For Pan-American Exposition Visitors.

Don't go until after the first of July.

Don't expect to see a world's fair.

Don't go out to the grounds in the steam cars. Take a street car and get off at the Elmwood gate.

Don't make your first visit by day. The electrical display in the Court of Fountains, makes the best beginning if one wishes to see the exposition in all its beauty.

Don't miss the Indian village.

Don't, if you are a woman, wear new shoes and a long skirt.

Don't, if you are a man, drag all the women of your party about Machinery Hall for three days and insist that the Art Gallery can be "well done" in three hours.

Don't try to do the exposition in a day.

Don't expect to live cheaper in Buffalo than if you stayed at home. The city never had an exposition before and, of course, a good many people expect to get rich out of it.

MAC.

PLANS FOR EXHIBITION OF WOMAN'S WORK

The proposed permanent exhibition of women's work, to be located at Washington, is a movement of interest to every woman in the land.

It is intended that this exhibit shall be commemorative of woman's progress and advancement in the nineteenth century; attractive in character, embodying contributions of woman's work, both useful and ornamental, each state of the Union and every nation of the earth to be represented, so as to form a permanent national and international exhibit, where visitors to the capital of the nation may see the articles manufactured and designed by the inventive genius of women.

The Woman's Industrial and Patriotic League, of which Mrs. Charlotte Smith is president, has interested many prominent Washington people in the work. The advisory board comprises 44 men of prominence from all over the country, being headed by Lieut.-Gen. Miles and Lieut.-Gen. Schofield, Major-Gen. Wood, Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Fred Grant, Admiral Schley and ex-Vice President Morton. The national board, composed of women, is headed by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst and Mrs. T. E. Roessle. Congress is to be asked to appropriate $100,000 toward a permanent fund, and the league and its auxiliaries hope to raise as much more by private subscription. Mrs. Smith has contributed $10,000 as a nucleus for the fund.

A VALUABLE SCAR.

A scar may be a valuable asset, particularly if you are a Mongolian or a native of some race where all people are supposed to look alike.

This was proven yesterday to a local Chinaman, who stepped timidly into an up town bank with an announcement that he would like to move the amount of his deposits, which, by the way, were his savings from the proceeds of a laundry, from Washington to New York. He could speak English pretty well, but it required a long conversation in front of the grated window and a consultation with the president of the financial institution before the preliminaries were arranged. At last the round-faced clerk pushed a pad of white paper toward him, and requested the Chinaman to sign his name. The latter's hand trembled, he fumbled for some time in the pocket of his short jacket before he grasped the pen reluctantly, bent over the paper, and, much as a schoolboy of ten would do it, wrote slowly but clearly the two words: "Willie Lee."

"Do you know anybody in New York?" asked the round-faced clerk.

"Nobody," said Willie Lee, in a hollow, consumptive voice.

"Have you any scar or distinctive mark upon your person?"

Willie Lee thought a moment, and slowly raised the front of his black felt hat. He pointed his finger triumphantly to a livid mark on the forehead.

"That is sufficient," responded the clerk. "Come around to this window, and shortly I will give you a draft for $37."

A group of curious people had gathered while the negotiations were in progress. Curiosity turned to wonderment among those who happened to overhear the amount of the draft. It would be a fortune for Willie Lee in China.—Washington Post.

WAYFELLOWS.

"The cricket sang in the roadside grass,
There was no star to see;
  The summer dark was close about
    The two that fared with me.

"And one was a man I knew of old—
God knows that I loved him, too,
  And ever his pace kept tune with mine,
    Just as it used to do.

"And one was a girl of that other day;
So we fared thro' the night, we three,
  And the subtile perfume of her dress
    Came up thro' the dark to me.

"Said the man at my side, 'And did you think
That I broke my faith with you?'
  Then I heard the girl say, 'And you thought
    I had forgotten, too?'

"And we three came close—in the same good way
That we walked in the other years,
  And we laughed to shame the foolish doubt
    And hushed the baseless fears.

"The crickets sang in the misty grass,
And there was no star that shone—
  Had you met us there on that dusky road
    You'd have said I fared alone."

—Arthur Ketchum in Ainslee's Magazine.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

CHERRY BOUGHS.

Oh, who shall run and greet me in the alleys of spring?
Oh, who shall seek and find me, and go remembering?
And what is this that waits me in the orchard long and white?
What can it be, my heart of hearts, except our Lost Delight!

And oh, the haunting cherry-boughs, that are so good to know!
And oh, the heavenly cherry boughs, straight up to God they grow;
And oh, that lonely foot I hear a-following through the trees,
And in the stopping of the wind the little, wrangling bees!

Ye clerks, far from the counting-house; ye shepherds, from the hill!
Make fast the latch, ye careful wives, of April take your fill!
Yet what is this that waits you in the orchard long and white?
What can it be, ye sons of men, except your Lost Delight?

To you the word, to you the dream, to you the quest shall fall;
For every vexing thing shall pass, but not the best of all!
Under the cherry boughs it stands, so lonely and so kind,
And you will hear it following in the stopping of the wind!
—Lizette W. Reese in Lippincott's.

Useless Might-Have-Beens

Emily S. Bouton.

Perhaps there are no two lines in the English language that are quoted so often, and many times with such deep feeling, as these of Whittier's:

"For of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these: It might have been!"

In them lies the keynote to the lives of many people who dwell almost entirely in the past. So confirmed is this habit of looking mournfully backward, that the greatest joys of the present are shadowed so deeply as to prevent recognition of their true character. '"Had I known" or "had I acted differently," other things "might have been" that would have brought me so much happiness.' This is the unspoken thought which dominates the life of the majority of people.

This never-ceasing regret is so wholly futile, so utterly useless! It is such a waste of energy, and that is what none of us can afford, for we need it all to accomplish the every day's duties. Anything which hinders the excellence of that accomplishment is to be avoided.

A little book entitled, Letters That Have Helped Me, puts this thought strongly thus: "The Past! What is it? Nothing. Gone! Dismiss it! You are the past of yourself. Therefore it concerns you not as such. It only concerns you as you now are. In you, as now you exist, lies all the past. So follow the Hindu maxim: 'Regret nothing; never be sorry; and cut all doubts with the sword of spiritual knowledge.' Regret is productive only of error. I care not what I was, or what any one was. I only look for what I am each moment. For as each moment is and at once is not, it must follow that if we think of the past we forget the present, and while we forget, the moments fly by us, making more past. Then regret nothing, not even the greatest follies of your life, for they are gone, and you are to work in the present which is both past and future at once."

You see what the writer means. The past is dead. No power can recall it. In the present moment is the whole of life. The glory of it, the inspiration of it, the hope of it, lies in the truth that it may be made to redeem every fault, every error, every mistake that has gone by. The pain, the suffering which it brought has written its lesson in fiery letters upon our hearts, and we do not, therefore, need to think of it with regret.

Then there is another thing. In that very event, the thought of which brings the mournful strain of "It might have been," was contained, perhaps, the seed of all the growth into higher things which you have made or which you will make in the future. It may have held the key to whatever of happiness or prosperity has entered into your life. Certainly it was the outcome of what you were at that moment. "Let us always remember," writes Maeterlinck, "that nothing befals us that is not in the nature of ourselves. There comes no adventure but means to our soul the shape of our every day thoughts." That only goes to show the importance of holding the thought steadfastly to the highest ideals, of discarding doubt and fear and trembling, of controlling the desires of the lower selfish self.

In a story of John Strange Winter's, recently published, the heroine is made to say that in the earlier years of her life she had thought with others that the saddest of all words were, "It might have been," but she had learned to know that a far deeper sadness was contained in, "It was, but I knew it not." She meant, doubtless, that in the event which is regarded with such keen regret, often lies unused the key to a far greater happiness, had its presence been recognized. This is true, for there is absolutely no event in life that is not meant by the law of Infinite Love to bring to us a good which, in all ways, will far transcend aught we believe ourselves to have lost.

Let us leave off then mourning over the "it-might-have-beens." The present moment is all that is really ours, and the whole of what we have to consider. Put into it courage, hope, aspiration; fill it with that abounding love and charity which strives to see the best in everything, and it will be a moment overflowing with joy.

A good thing to do when we find ourselves turning sadly to the past, or gazing fearfully forward to the future, is to look the present calmly in the face and reckon how many blessings we are forgetting. It is a good exercise for the time of meditation that should be a part of the every day's duty. We should find, more often than we know, that they far outweigh the ills which seem so unbearable. And there is no question, but the happening so deeply sorrowed over, often brings the changed conditions necessary to lead the life to higher fulfilment. We need a more perfect faith in the good which we believe to be the real law governing the universe. This faith will enable us to dismiss fear, and then the controlling power of our lives lies largely in our own hands. Such faith gives the strength and confidence which brings successful achievement.

What if you do not have it? Then begin a process of cultivation immediately. Say to yourself all things are mine if I choose to make them so. It is true that this attitude of mind cannot be won in a moment. It is the product of time and effort, but it is worth gaining. Those who win high guerdons, waste no time in regretting the "might-have-beens," but they clothe themselves in a garment of faith and make the work of each moment tributary to their purpose whatever its character.

This life of abiding faith, divested of useless regret, is, then, a necessity for high accomplishment. We must learn to dominate events and not allow them to dominate us. When they seem ready to pass beyond our control, we must seek to find "safety in a more positive and abounding energy; in deeper purpose and a firmer grasp upon our work; a higher and diviner trend to the thought and a closer clinging to the divine promises."

Flowers and Festivals.

From time immemorial June has been associated with flowers, festivals and weddings, and as the month of roses when so many sweet girls are graduated from the various halls of knowledge to shortly forget all of the "ologies and isms" with which their brains have been troubled, and to learn the practical duties of life.

In June—

"When, if ever,
Come the perfect days,"

is initiated a system of festivals which are continued, according to the season, until after the New Year.

First, and because of being the first, the most popular of these is the Strawberry Festival, which is considered as a money maker for church objects second only to the oyster parties given in the winter, both appealing to the charitable and conscientious feelings of the public through the stomach and palate.

If the weather is what we have a right to expect at this season, these are properly out-of-door entertainments, though it is always well to be prepared for a sudden adjournment to a shelter if an unexpected shower makes it desirable.

The refreshments which form the main attractions at these functions consist of strawberries and cream, cake of different kinds, and usually ice cream. Sometimes, when it is more of a supper affair, individual short cakes are also provided. These are made after any good recipe and baked in small rounds, like overgrown biscuits, and a whole one allowed to each person. The tables should be placed on the piazza for those who fear the dampness of the grass, and on the lawn for those who have no such fears. The covers are to be as dainty and pretty as possible, the same rule applying to the china, glass, flowers, and the girls who act as waitresses. There should be two or these girls, dressed in white, and a matron at each table. The matron sees that the table is kept well supplied and the girls serve the guests. The more attractive the table and the assistants, the greater will be the sales.

Easy chairs are placed in convenient positions for the benefit of the older guests, who generally prefer to watch the others rather than to join the promenade that pleases the young folks.

A table with a large punch bowl of strawberry sherbet, plenty of dainty glasses sweet flowers, and the very prettiest of the girls to serve, will prove a source of pleasure to the guests and of income to the entertainment.

Another table should be filled with various articles of fancy work which will doubtless find a ready market, Strawberry emery bags are always good to have on such a table. Half a yard of scarlet silk, costing probably 50 cents will make 40 bags. Cut the silk in three-cornered pieces, dot them with stitches in yellow twist, fill as full as possible with emery powder, draw up the end closely, sew a bow of green ribbon with ends to cover the gathers and by which to hang it up and you have an emery bag that will sell for 25 cents and the cost of the whole number made will not exceed one dollar.

Cups and saucers of fine china, photograph frames and bon-bon boxes made of watercolor paper, paper shades and flowers and numberless other articles can find a ready sale—the more so, because they can be sold at such low prices and yet bring a little money into the treasury.

As it is desirable to continue the color scheme through all the details of the entertainment, very pretty hats, ribbons, etc., can be made from pink tissue paper, which will greatly add to the appearance of the white gowns worn by the ladies. This also makes pretty and cheap decorations for the tables and booths.

THE COZY CORNER

Mrs. Ella G. writes upon an important question:

We have just moved from the country to the city in order to give better educational advantages to our children and are at last settled in a not very desirable location, but at one time I thought we would be obliged either to buy a home or return to the country, on account of the objections made to having the children in a house.

The first question asked was, "How much rent do you wish to pay?" the next—"have you any children?" and this was almost invariably followed by the statement that the house was not to be let to families with children.

Why is this, and what are parents to do? We must live somewhere; we can not very well dispose of our children, and many are not able to buy a home. How can these conditions be harmonized, and does such a state of affairs exist in all cities? I hope to hear from others—if there be others—who have had similar experience.

The reason for refusing to rent a flat or apartment house to people with children, is based upon the annoyance they cause to other occupants by the noise they naturally make, and because they injure and deface the walls, halls and premises generally, thereby causing repairs on the part of the landlord, and for which parents decline to be responsible. In good houses this is also true.

The solution of this problem depends entirely upon the training a parent deems necessary for his children. As long as they are allowed to completely ignore the rights of others and to destroy or deface property of any kind; to be noisy and rude at will, regardless of the comfort of the family, or the neighbors, so long will the innocent, well behaved children be obliged to suffer with the rude and undesirable ones and be barred from any house where the owner has regard for the appearance of his property, or care for the feelings of other tenants and neighbors.

No one—except its owner—will blame a landlord for prohibiting dogs and other pets in a building, and yet several dogs cannot do the mischief, nor cause the annoyance one ill-behaved child will.

Of course, this is not intended as applying to the children of our correspondent, but merely to suggest to her why she met with such annoyance in her effort to secure a house.

Mrs. S. B. Hellmuth gives a bit of her experience:

When we first moved to St. Louis I was greatly annoyed by the immense black roaches that prevaded every part of the house. After trying every possible way of exterminating them, without success, I thought I would see how it would work to encourage them to visit one particular place. Finding that they seemed to have an especcial fondness for anything greasy, I made some very rich pie crust and left a piece of it in a bowl partly filled with flour, on the pantry shelf. The next morning I found the dough all eaten and the bowl full of half-dazed roaches that seemed unable to find their way out of the floor. I assisted them in a manner that perculded all possibility of a future return. I set this trap for several nights and either the roaches were all destroyed, or had lost their appetite for pie, for I was never again troubled with them while I remained in the house.

In our next home there was one large closet where moths lived and thrived in spite of all efforts to destroy them. Cedar chips were perfecctly harmless, and ever the loud smelling camphor balls seemed agreeable to these pests. Remembering my experience with the roaches, I tried the same experiment in the present trouble.

It seems a dreadful thing to do, but the need was great, so I removed every article from the closet and placed on the floor an old flannel undeshirt. I did not wash it, but left it in the condition in which it was left by the wearer when he discarded it. Closing the door of the closet for several days, I found upon opening it that my experiment had been a success, and what was left of the "bait" was literally covered with moth and eggs. Lifting it tenderly with the tongs into a pail of boiling water, I felt that something had been accomplished. The experiment was repeated twice more, each time with fewer victims, until at last I felt that I could safely return the thoroughly cleaned clothing to the closet and have had no difficulty since.

"A Grandmother" sends these suggestions apropos of the coming vacation:

School will soon close for the summer, and every mother should be prepared for the usual increase of accidents that follow the extra out-door exercise of the children.

Have an emergency drawer where is kept rolls of bandages of different widths, a bottle of arnica and one of Pond's extract. Some peppermint and Jamaica ginger to counter-act the green apples, mustard, a package of absorbent cotton, a roll of surgeon's adhesive plaster and a jar of prepared lard and turpentine—equal parts of each—to rub on the chest, back and soles of the feet if a child is hoarse at night, or shows any croupy indications.

For bruises, keep handy a little package of brown paper and a bottle of vinegar, or materials for making a paste of starch and cold water, which will prevent discoloration from a bruise. In case of a severe sprain, hot fomentations of wormwood and vinegar are very effectual and are usually quickly procured. Accidents will happen, and often a little self-possession on the part of the mother, and an immediate application of some simple remedy will prevent serious consequences.

M. G. W.:—If your white straw hat is too badly soiled to wear and you do not wish to have it colored, you can clean it with a saturated solution of oxalic acid applied with a small brush. It must be dried quickly afterwards to prevent it from warping out of shape. This solution is sometimes called "salts of lemon," and as it is a deadly poison, care should be taken in using it, and in keeping it out of the reach of children.

Requests are constantly being received for information on various subjects of household interest, how to do things, etc., and it has been suggested that these,together with any new experiences, discoveries or methods of work, known by the readers of the Cozy Corner, be given each week. These need not be long articles, just a few words will explaint much, and it will be of interest to every one to read these Pointed Paragraphs which all are invited to send.

J. G. B.:—We can not give you the information you wish in these columns, as it would be straight advertising for the firm. All who use the columns of The Blade are supposed to be realiable dealers, and by writing to any of them you can obtain the information you wish.

D. W. Hurst asks for recipes for canning corn, beans and peas.

Story of a Mountain Ride.

Emily S. Bouton.

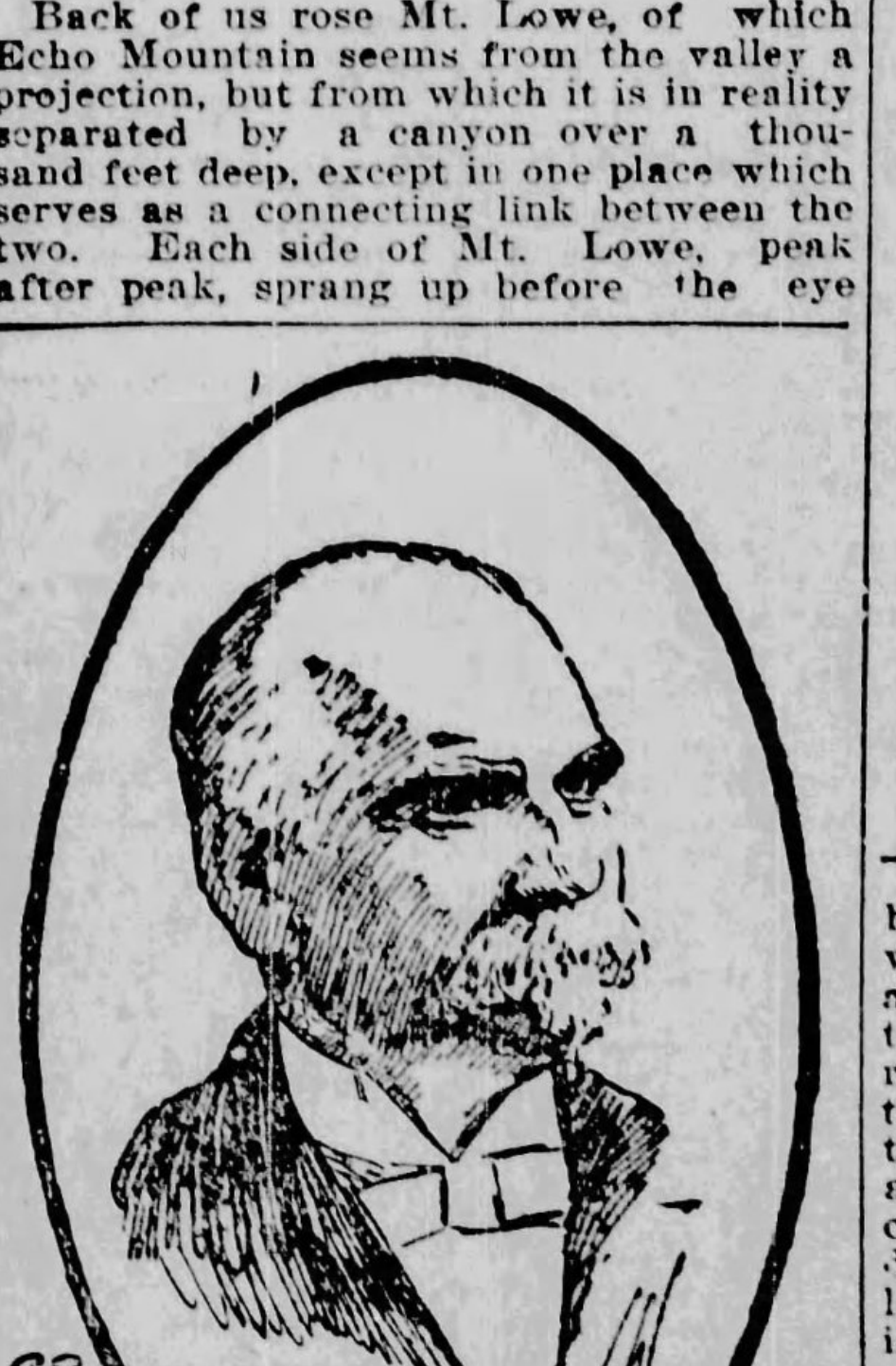
[Concluded.]

When I think of Echo Mountain at this interval of time and distance, three pictures are flashed by memory before my vision. The first is that which presented itself when we stepped from the car at the top of the Great Incline to the solid earth and turned to look at what lay below.

We stood upon what seemed almost a shelf, so abrupt was the descent to the valley which slept, green robed and beautiful, at our feet. "Framed with fields of fruit and grain" was Pasadena lying in the sunshine wreathed in roses. And the last is no figure of speech, for I do not believe that anywhere in the world do the roses bloom in greater profusion the whole year round, than in this queen of the San Gabriel valley. Beyond and farther away was Los Angeles, the "City of the Angels," set within the foothills rolling outward to the coast range which borders the ocean,

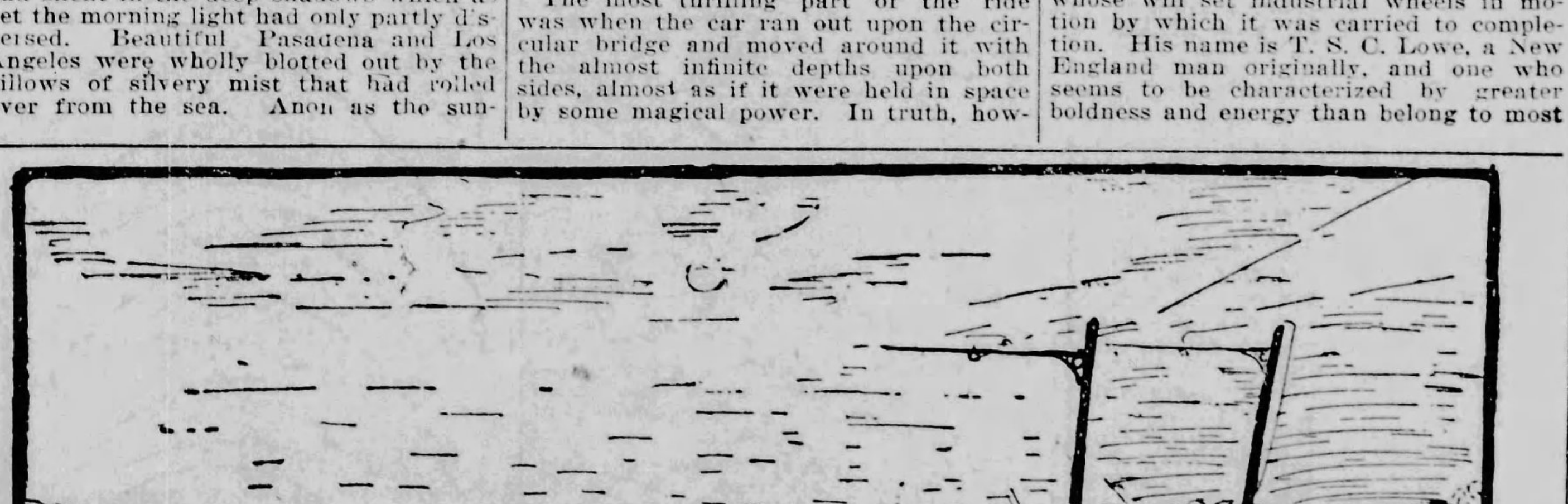
"West and South the blue Pacific,
Hemmed with surf and fringed with spray,
Bathes in floods of molten silver
Headland, island, beach and bay."

Back of us rose Mt. Lowe, of which Echo Mountain seems from the valley a projection, but from which it is in reality separated by a canyon over a thousand feet deep, except in one place which serves as a connecting link between the two. Each side of Mt. Lowe, peak after peak, sprang up before the eye making the background to the scene upon which it had just rested.


PROF. T.S.C. LOWE.

The same picture comes back to me, but softened in the fading twilight glow that gradually went out in the evening's darkness. Then suddenly, as if by magic, Pasadena was clearly defined by long lines of glittering lights that flashed to the eye the story of homes, otherwise beyond our discerning. The same wizard hand brought the more distant "City of the Angels" to our knowledge, and over the whole brooded the spirit of the night. Not a sound was borne to our ears while we stood gazing from the chalet's broad porch; not a sign appeared of the thousands upon thousands of human beings resting below save the glowing lines of light that crossed each other, checker-board fashion, flashing to our eyrie the assurance that abounding life was gathered in the valley.

The third memory is that of the same scene watched from the overhanging chalet as the first beams of the rising sun touched it with a glory that cannot be described. The valley near by lay green and silent in the deep shadows which as yet the morning light had only partly dispersed. Beautiful Pasadena and Los Angeles were wholly blotted out by the billows of silvery mist that had rolled over from the sea. Anon as the sunbeams shot above the mountains, these white waves grew more and more radiant, reflecting from the eastern sky as the King of Day drew nearer the soft rainbow coloring which he was painting there. Presently as the sun rose higher, the shining sea began to recede, gradually bringing into view again the busy cities, the outlying fruit farms and gardens, the green clad foothills, and, at last, the ocean beyond dotted with islands where the varying scene lost itself in the line which marked the meeting with the sky.



GRAND CIRCULAR BRIDGE OF MT. LOWE RAILWAY.

I shall never forget that picture so long as I live.

"It has haunted me in slumber,
It has gleamed and throbbed again
In my solitary musings,
And in crowded throngs of men;
Like a vanished revelation
Floats the memory back to me
Of that dawn upon the mountain
'Twixt the desert and the sea."

If there were nothing more than what I have described the ride to Echo Mountain would well repay its taking, but, beginning there, is another division of the electric railway running four miles upward and connecting Mt. Echo with Mt. Lowe. This, too, is a marvel. Though constantly rising to greater heights, it is done so gradually and by such long curves that one scarcely notices the ascent. Yet from one point of view nine different tracks can be seen, one above another. I did not count so many, but it was because the magnificent views which followed each other in quick succession drew my attention away. At one moment we were rushing through great forests, heavy and luxuriant, and the next skirting the mountain side, its towering uplift upon the one hand, and on the other immeasurably deep canyons, while still beyond were varying glimpses of valley, cities and ocean.

The most thrilling part of the ride was when the car ran out upon the circular bridge and moved around it with the almost infinite depths upon both sides, almost as if it were held in space by some magical power. In truth, however, the bridge rests upon foundations of solid granite, as, in fact, does the whole road from start to finish. It is said by those who have traveled the world over that nowhere can be found scenery more magnificent than the constantly varying outlook afforded by this railway, and that one from the circular bridge might almost be said to surpass them all. Whether that be so or not, it is so wonderful and so weird that one feels as if in the midst of a dream, the awakening coming only when the car rushes from space into the deep rocky cut which shuts the outer world away.

This division of the road ends with what is known as Ye Alpine Tavern. Here we were 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, at the head of Grand Canyon. The Tavern is a rustic building set in the mountain side, and overhung with forest trees, which touch its roof with their protecting boughs. It is built of granite blocks and wood, the latter finished in natural color. When we were there it was not open for guests, but later in the summer its cool recesses will be sure to win the "inhabitant of the plain," and its walls will resound with song and laughter. In the winter season it is said to be equally attractive, and a trip thither will bring to the experience the greatest contrasts of climate within two or three hours.

One may wander in the morning through orange groves whose blossoms fill the air with fragrance, or bathe in the warm ocean waves with hundreds of his fellows, and within a half day, passing over intervening spaces, stand among the snows that surround the Alpine Tavern. None of "the beautiful" was upon the ground when we were there, but within a few days after we saw the snow line marked well down towards Echo mountain.

And now for the man whose brain conceived this stupendous work, and whose will set industrial wheels in motion by which it was carried to completion. His name is T. S. C. Lowe, a New England man originally, and one who seems to be characterized by greater boldness and energy than belong to most men, even in this day of enterprise. He conceived the idea of this mountain railway, planned how the obstacles, seeming almost insurmountable, could be overcome, and carried by determined effort his conception into a well defined undertaking which he urged into magnificent execution.

On one of Pasadena's pretty streets stands a handsome residence built by Prof. Lowe, but which we were told was lost to him through financial embarrassment caused by the building of the railway. However that may be, it is true that his home is now in San Francisco, and not in the scene of his engineering triumphs.

What is known as the Lowe Observatory is also a witness to his genius, enterprise and perseverance. With the idea of placing in these mountains scientific astronomical and meteorological institutions, he built this fine observatory, thus adding to the interest of the place. Later on I mean to tell the story of our visit there and what we saw.

We bade farewell to Echo Mountain Chalet in the afternoon and returned to rose-embowered Pasadena. Of course, the descent was made by the Great Incline. Slowly we passed over the brow of the mountain. Regretfully our gaze rested upon the glorious pictures which gradually faded from our view as the car sank downward to the lower levels. Soon we were beyond the nodding golden poppies, and the wonderful trip was ended, but its memory is as vivid to-day as was the reality.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

The Naughtiness of Nan.

Nan Everett sat in a rocking chair on the front porch of her father's pretty house, jerking herself back and forth and kicking viciously at the unoffending cushion that lay on the floor.

"I'll get even, I will get even," she muttered, her flushed and angry face disfigured with a scowl.

"Wha' foh mah sweet chil' so riled?" questioned old Mammy Rhody, the Everett's colored servant.

Her ample figure quite filled the doorway where she stood looking with anxiety at her cross young "missy." The girl kicked and rocked without a word, till mammy Rhody repeated her question.

"I have to stay home to entertain and introduce mother's Aunt Eliza and father's Aunt Jane. They are coming to visit us for a week. Mean old things, to come to-day when no one is at home. Why don't they know each other, they're old enough, I'm sure. Miss Eliza Jenkins, allow me to introduce you to Miss Jane Jones," angry Nan rehearsed mincingly. "That's what I'll have to say. I just hate 'em, so I do," she scolded.

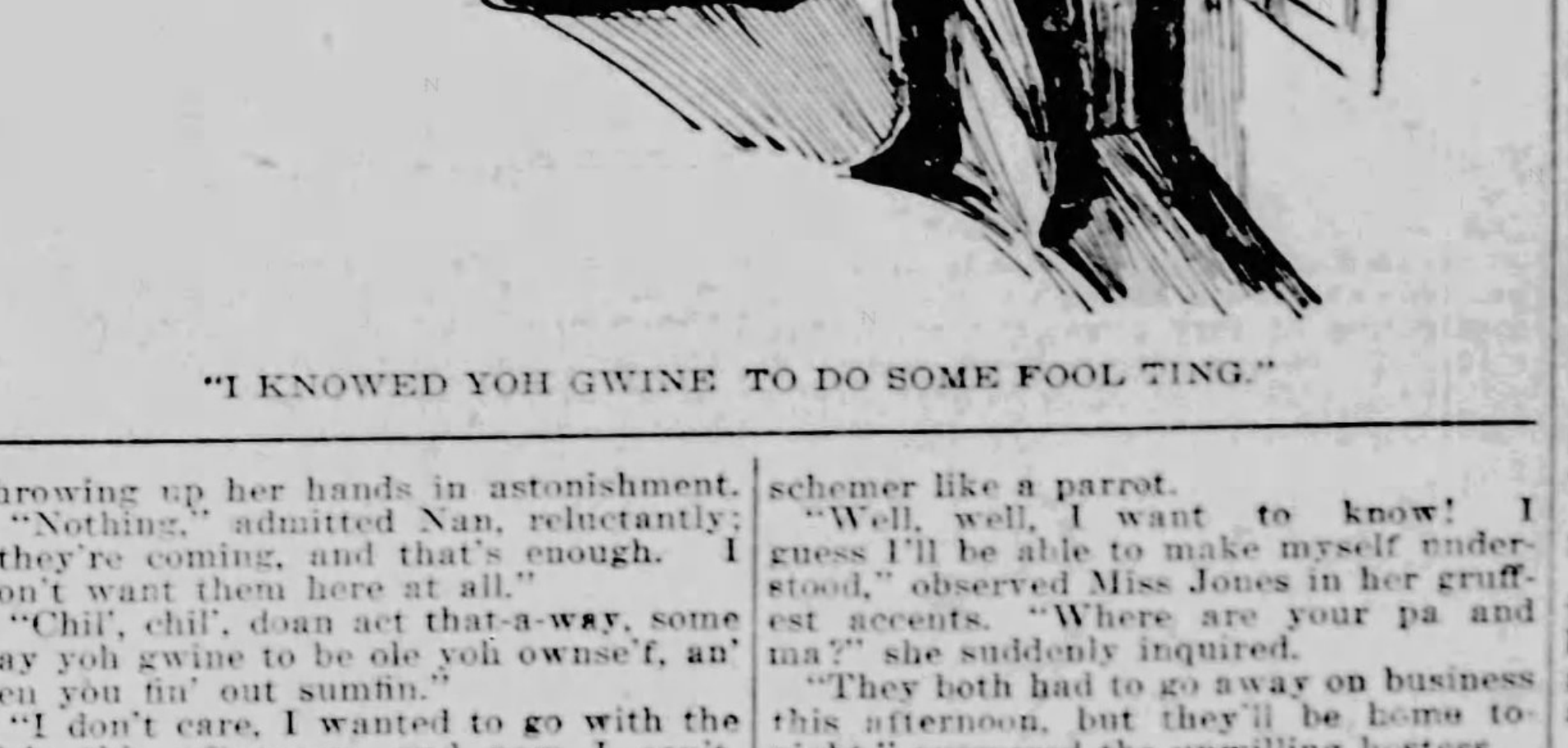
"Foh de Lawd's sake, what dem two ole misses evah done to yoh uns?" asked the good-hearted darky woman, throwing up her hands in astonishment.

"Nothing," admitted Nan, reluctantly; "they're coming, and that's enough. I don't want them here at all."

"Chil', chil', doan act that-a-way, some day yoh gwine to be ole yoh ownse'f, an' den you fin' out sumfin."

"I don't care, I wanted to go with the girls this afternoon, and now I can't. They're down in the woods picking wild flowers, and—and—everything," sobbed Nan unhappily.

"Chil', yoh suttinly is bowdacious. I's s'prised at yoh, I suttinly is s'prised. Heah comes one ole miss now, ef yoh doan treat her 'spectful," whispered Rhody fiercely. "I's gwine to tell yoh mudder. Remembah, I's gwine to tell yoh mudder."



"I KNOWED YOH GWINE TO DO SOME FOOL TING."

Rhody beamed upon the approaching visitor, her ebon face illuminated with a smile, though she kept watch of rebellious Nan. The girl had seemingly forgotten her ill-temper, for she met the newcomer graciously, and invited her into the house. It was great Aunt Eliza who first arrived. Nan led the way upstairs, and while Aunt Eliza was removing her bonnet and shawl, she told her that Aunt Jane was exceedingly deaf, and could not hear unless she was spoken to very loudly.

"Dear, dear," regretted good Miss Eliza, shaking her white curls, which she wore like a halo around her wrinkled, kindly face. "How long has she been afflicted?"

"She was born deaf," prevaricated Nan, getting into the mire of deception deeper and deeper.

"What a pity, what a pity," mourned Miss Jenkins, already beginning to speak in louder tones.

"Yes'm," answered Nan, with an appropriate sigh, and then seeing a carriage stop before the gate, she said: "S'cuse me," and hurried down to welcome great Aunt Jane.

Miss Jane was a tall, thin spinster who spoke in masculine tones. She too, wore curls about her face, but her ringlets were untinged with silver.

"I suppose this is Nancy, I want to see who you favor in looks."

Her voice was so very heavy, and her manner so awe inspiring that Nan was almost afraid to speak, and stood before Miss Jane, meekly submitting to a close inspection.

"Humph! you don't favor your pa's folks much. Has Miss Jenkins arrived yet? I'm real anxious to meet her, it seems strange that we have never been acquainted."

Here was Nan's opportunity, and summoning her courage, she informed her stern relative that Aunt Eliza was exceedingly deaf and that it was necessary to speak very loudly in order to make her hear.

"How long has she been deaf?" Miss Jane demanded promptly.

"She was born so," repeated the schemer like a parrot.

"Well, well, I want to know! I guess I'll be able to make myself understood," observed Miss Jones in her gruffest accents. "Where are your pa and ma?" she suddenly inquired.

"They both had to go away on business this afternoon, but they'll be home to-night," answered the unwilling hostess.

Aunt Jane looked at her suspiciously.

"Humph," she growled, "I guess you didn't relish staying home to receive company."

At this moment steps were heard on the stairway, and soon Aunt Eliza entered the room timidly.

Nan swallowed a lump in her throat and then shouted, "Aunt Jane Jones, this is Aunt Eliza Jenkins."

The ladies advanced toward each other and shook hands gravely.

"I hope I see you well," bellowed Aunt Jane in her heaviest voice.

"Quite well, I thank you. I hope I see you the same," shrilled Aunt Eliza.

Then they sat down in silence, the one waiting for the other to begin the conversation.

"Did you have an agreeable journey?" piped Aunt Eliza with energy.

"It was very dusty, we need rain badly," rumbled Aunt Jane.

Again there was a moment's silence while the two old ladies gathered strength for greater effort.

"Have you seen John's folks, lately?" screamed Aunt Eliza. "I say have you seen John's folks, lately—John's folks," she repeated slowly in a very high key.

The aunts were sitting close together and bobbed their curls in each other's faces in their endeavors to make themselves heard.

"John's been having a spell of sickness, but he was better the last time I heard from there. I said he was better," Aunt Jane thundered.

Once more there was a pause in the conversation while Nan, who was carried away with the success of her stratagem, occasionally shouted a sentence.

Out in the kitchen, Mammy Rhody, hearing the loud voices, shook her head and murmured: "I reckon lil' miss done got her han's full wif two deefs a schreechin'. It suttinly seems laik dey wuz doin' a fit o' talkin'."

"Did you ever try an ear-trumpet?" shrieked Aunt Eliza.

"Land no," roared Aunt Jane. "What do I want with a trumpet? My hearing is as good as anybody's," and, turning to her niece, she added in stentorian notes: "A woman must be crazy to think everyone is deaf as a toad just because she is."

Gentle Miss Jenkins flushed. "Oh my, my," she wailed in a whisper, to Nan: "I never did, but I s[illegible]e she's sensitive about her loss of hearing."

By this time, the guilty one was sidling toward the door bent upon making her escape.

Aunt Jane held her with a glittering eye. "Nancy, come here," she commanded.

Nan was too frightened not to obey, but she returned with reluctance.

"Young lady, you have been trying to amuse yourself and make us ridiculous. I have a handsome piece of ribbon in my trunk I intended to give to you, but I think it will be more becoming to a better behaved girl. Miss Jenkins, we have both been deceived. I beg your pardon," Aunt Jane concluded, looking with stern reproach at Nan's drooping figure.

Miss Eliza was fluttering about like a bird, her forgiving spirit already seeking an excuse for the culprit.

"Children will be children," Miss Jones," she protested deprecatingly, "there's no harm done and I feel real well acquainted with you now. Come here, Nancy, I am sure you are sorry."

Nan felt as if this sweet forgiveness was more than she could bear, and her better nature came to the surface.

"I'm just as sorry as I can be," she confessed in a small voice. "I was angry because I had to stay at home this afternoon, but I hope you will excuse me. I've been very impolite, great Aunts," she went on, while the tears rolled down her cheeks and made little round spots on the front of her gown.

"Stop that crying, Nancy, you're spoiling your dress. Humph, people are always sorry when they do wrong and get found out," growled Aunt Jane, but the twinkle in her eye belied the severity of her words. "Now run away," she said, "Miss Jenkins and I are going to visit like rational women, and as for that ribbon, if you'll promise not to cry on it, I guess it will be yours."

"Oh thank you, Aunt Jane, thank you, Aunt Eliza," cried Nan joyfully, and she gave each of her aunties a good warm embrace.

"Dear child," murmured Miss Eliza, patting her cheek.

"Humph," grunted Miss Jane, adjusting her curls which had been rumpled by her niece's impetuous rush. But she gave the repentant girl an approving nod and Nan was satisfied.

On the other side of the door, Mammy Rhody had been listening with delighted curiosity, and when Nan came out she remarked with assumed crossness, "I knowed you wuz gwine to do some fool ting, nex' time I's gwine to tell yoh mudder foh sho' an' suttin, 'deed I is. Heah's a lil' caik for yoh, Honey."

ELIZABETH AYRES.

The Merry-Go-Round.

After a long absence "Estelle" makes a brief visit to-day. As we have three "Estelles" on our membership list, and this one failed to give her address, it will be impossible to credit her to any state. Please always add the full address when writing, as it will save much work for the Chaperone if you will do so.

"Estelle:" Did I promise to visit you once a year? If so, then I have failed to keep my promise, but have had what I think a good excuse. I have been a sort of a "Mother's Crutch" for the last eight months, my mother having been so ill that the cares and duties of the home have fallen upon me.

Although I have been silent I have lost none of my interest in our circle. I have enjoyed and have been many times helped by the bright and cheerful letters sent each week. About our boys, we must treat them well, for how could we do without them?

As the beautiful spring comes to us we should renew our purpose to make the best of our lives, to look around and see if we cannot lend a helping hand to some one each day.

I am in favor of having as many picnics as possible this summer and only wish we could have a really, truly one some time when we could meet and greet one another personally.

Why not have an excursion on some given date to this little home-town of our president. I did not intend telling you where I live, but did so before I thought.

"Oregon Bach" has sufficiently recovered from the effects of his disappointments to come again. It is a good sign, and Miss Prudence is "truly" glad to hear from him again:

It is with pleasure I greet you all, and especially "Mother's Crutch," who tried to console me in time of "man's greatest need." I do not know as I should have come again so soon only I feared if I ignored "Peggie Short's" invitation that possibly I might not be so fortunate as to receive another.

"Florence," it seems to me that you are trying to poke fun at a poor unfortunate man, who must do his own cooking or go hungry. It also seems to me that it would be more charitable if some one would offer to help him in his trouble. It really does. I am very fond of good things to eat—like all men—but I think I see the look of amazement on the face of our Chaperone if I should give her some instructions in cooking.

It seems as if the most fault the girls find with me is that I am too independent, but really, I cannot help that, and the question in my mind is—can a man be too independent?

"Missie," Ohio: Of course I would not treat the boys with "scorn" nor deprive them of any pleasure. I only intended to suggest that if they were always to be too busy to attend our meetings, we had better learn how to get on without them. Personally, I do not care a bit about having them around (and the feeling seems mutual) probably because I am cross-eyed and have freckles and red hair.

For one of our picnics this summer I propose we visit the historical places in and around Toledo. These include Ft. Miami, Turkey Foot Rock, Ft. Industry and the Blade building. Though these are in my state I have never visited them and shall enjoy seeing them in your company.

Especially interesting to me will be the visit to The Blade building where Miss Prudence probably spends much of her time in preparing our very interesting column. It may be we shall then have the pleasure also of meeting the "Schoolmistress" and the "Cook," who will be anxious to obtain some recipes from our Bachelor Cooks.

Miss Prudence wishes to make a suggestion. Let each one who proposes a picnic hold herself, or himself responsible for its success by giving a description of places of interest to be visited, methods of entertainment indulged in and any other particulars they may thing of—in short, consider themselves our host or hostess for the time being, and not be content with simply extending an invitation, leaving all to our imagination. The entertainer will be at liberty to ask any other member of the M. G. R. to "assist" her in any way she may decide upon.

Any who will assume this responsibility will please say so at once and a date will be assigned them. It will give an excellent opportunity for you to show your power of entertaining and your knowledge of the part of the country in which you live, or wherever you appoint your meeting.

"Missie" will consider herself as our hostess for August fifteenth, and the Chaperone invites the party to meet at The Blade office before starting to visit the places of interest mentioned by "Missie." All who will accept her invitation will please notify her as soon as possible in order that a special car may be secured.

These will be the nearest approach to a "really truly" picnic that we can hope to have as long as our girls and boys are so widely scattered over the United States, so all must make an effort to be present on each occasion.

An invitation will be extended to the "Schoolmistress" and perhaps she will dismiss school that day and bring with her some of her pupils. The "Cook" assures Miss Prudence that she will "be delighted" to be with us, for, like all cooks, she sometimes enjoys a change from her own cooking. You may not think hers a very complimentary reason for coming, but when you consider the number of people for whom she is "cook," you can make allowances for any lack of a higher appreciation of literary merit, on her part.

OUR WONDER COLUMN

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1801, and at the age of 11 years entered the navy as midshipman under Captain David Porter, in the Essex frigate. At the age of 21, he was made lieutenant, and appointed to the Norfolk navy yard. In 1833 he commanded the Natchez at the Brazil station, in 1847 was appointed to a sloop of war, in 1851 made assistant inspector of ordnance, and in 1854, sent to construct a navy-yard in California. In January 1862, he was given the command of a naval expedition against the confederates in the Gulf of Mexico, and on the 25th of April, having passed the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi, he received the surrender of New Orleans. In December, 1864, the grade of vice-admiral was created and conferred upon him, and in July, 1866, the rank of admiral was created for him, and a purse of $50,000 was presented to him by the merchants of New York. He died at Portsmouth, N. H., August 14, 1870.

L. U. C.

2.—RHOMBOID.

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O X X X X X O

1.—The 4th book of the Pentateuch.
2.—One of the great lakes.
3.—A musical composition.
4.—Meditation.
5.—Selfish, gluttonous, mean.

Primals and finals are two of the cardinal points of the compass.

POLLY TIX.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

If a lynx can eat a turkey in seven-eighths of an hour, and a hyena can eat a turkey in six-eighths of an hour, how long will it take them both together to eat what remains after the lynx has been eating half an hour?

PERRY CROSS.

4.—POETICAL PI.

"Dan thaw si os rera sa a yad ni neuj,
Hent, fi reev, meco fretpec sady;
Tenh vahene setir het treha fi ti eb ni nute,
Nad revo ti folsty reh mawr are sayl."

CALLY GRAFF.

5.—QUERY.

What ancient country still in existence, used to change its name with every dynasty?

ILLI NOIS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"Whatever that be, which thinks, which understands, which wills, which acts, it is something celestial and divine, and, upon that account, must necessarily be eternal."

W. P. E.

Answers to Memorial Day Puzzles.

1—Richard Realf.

2—Words forming monument: N, sic, socle, aphis, atoll, balks, chase, facti, fable, atimy, fadge, endue, dis-link, guileless; Centrals, Nicholas Biddle.

3—Marigold-L, Rosemary-A, Waterlilies-W, Violet-T, Crocus-O, Sunflower-N; Lawton.

4—The first graduate of the United States Military Academy was Gen. Joseph Gardner Smith, who is buried in the Washington street cemetery at Geneva, New York.

5—Will Carleton wrote:

"I know my last camp has been made,
Its marble-white tent-tops I see;
And soon will the sexton's sharp spade,
Dig solemn entrenchments for me."

Chat.

Owing to a most unfortunate mistake, the heading of the Memorial Day puzzles was omitted, and in this way, no credit was given for the list which was sent in complete, by Illi Nois.

Hoping the "Banner Puzzler" will accept the Schoolmistress' most sincere apologies for the blunder, and will make allowances for the many slips between the editorial "cup and lip," as indicated by the editor's desk and the printed sheet, credit is now given and thanks returned for the puzzles.

Correct solutions were received from Illi Nois, W. P. E., Jessie S. Lewis, Herman Culver, Sunshine, J. L. Cotner, Old Dan Tucker, Marley Cranford, and from students at Rosebud, S. D., and Winfield, Kan., who forgot to sign any name to their recitations.

Illi Nois takes first place for solving puzzles during May, W. P. E. is second, and Old Dan Tucker third.

Jessie S. L., there are no prizes given in the column. When you solve a puzzle, credit will be given you, and your name put in Chat. At the end of each month, the puzzlers having sent in the greatest number of answers are mentioned as above.

Several pupils noticed an omission in the ditch problem, but as they were all equal to supplying the deficiency (the length), no great harm was done.

Sunshine, there is no fee. Every reader of The Blade is welcome in the 'Cademy.

J. L. Cotner, thank you for your good wishes. Come again.

Daniel, you are a good boy this week, and entitled to your "supper" without "singing for it."

Herman Culver, the Schoolmistress was very glad to see you once more.

MANY MILLIONS

Depend Upon Supreme Court's Decision of a Title Suit.

New York, June 8.—Eight million dollars in cash and possibly a much larger sum in profits, which are now only prospective, hang upon the United States supreme court's disposition of the title to a tract of land known as "section 30" in the famous Vermilion range, in Northern Minnesota.

This suit, after long litigation, has now been brought to a final issue before the tribunal of last resort. Argument has been ordered for October. The case involves a tract which is generally believed to contain the richest deposit of Bessemer iron ore in the world. It is known to be so valuable that the United States Steel Corporation, it is said, stands ready to pay $8,000,000 for the rights which will be warded to the victor in the long struggle for ownership.

Of all who have hoped to draw riches from the mine since its discovery only two interests have survived the winnowing process of the law. One of the contestants is the discoverer, a man who is practically without a dollar in the world. The other is A. N. Miller, who built the Savoy hotel in this city and who held a controlling interest in it until he sold it to Judge Dugro, of the New York supreme court. Mr. Miller is accounted a wealthy man.

Frank Eaton, a wandering prospector, in 1884 located the section under scrip issued by the government to Orillie Stram, a half-breed Sioux Indian woman. She subsequently gave a deed of the section to Eaton. Examination of the claim showed an outcrop of exceedingly high grade iron ore extending for a mile, and estimated to be worth from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

This discovery caused keen competition for the property, and Eaton's title was subjected to close scrutiny. Various interests sought to acquire it and in 1889 the Midway company, which is controlled by Mr. Miller, obtained title from the secretary of the interior, through Frank Hicks, on the ground that Eaton's location was illegal.

Other claims were made, but the Midway company defeated them all, taking the case twice to the United States supreme court. Finally Eaton remained the only obstacle to its complete control, and it began proceedings to have this title, founded on the half-breed woman's scrip, declared void.

Judge Samuel H. Moer, of the Eleventh Judicial district, who is now a member of the law firm of Moer & Edson at No. 141 Broadway, in this city, heard the case, and, much to the surprise of the Midway company, decided in favor of Eaton. The case was taken to the highest court in Minnesota, which sustained Judge Moer. It has now been carried to the supreme court of the United States.

Though the surface indications point to the conclusion that the mine is one of the richest in the country, not a cent has been expended in working it, while thousands of dollars have been paid in litigation. It is looked upon by experts as the best property in the range which has been made famous by the Chandler, the Soudan, the Tower and the Ely mines. The Vermilion mines are chiefly owned by the Minnesota Iron company, of which J. L. Greatsinger, now president of the Brooklyn Rapids Transit company was formerly the head.

In the Mesaba range, about thirty miles away, are the Rockefeller iron mines which have already been acquired by the Steel Trust. Eaton, whose title hitherto has been upheld and who will be raised from poverty to wealth should the devisions stand which have been given, lives in Duluth. In order to defend himself he has been forced to part with several shares in his interest, but he still retains control by a large margin. There is widespread interest among iron men in the final judgment, which is to be rendered by the highest court.

MATTERS IN CHINA.

MINISTERS WAITING.

Pekin, June 6.—The ministers have ceased to hold meetings, while making inquiries as to the desires of their respective governments. The majority of the ministers hold that Germany should have told the Chinese that all the powers would agree to an indemnity of 450,000,000 taels at 4 per cent interest. They also think that the withdrawal of Count Von Waldersee and the German troops shows a desire to force the powers to acquiesce in Germany's demands, which they are not inclined to do.

Trouble between British and French soldiers at Tien Tsin soldiers. Brig. Gen. Lorne Campbell, in command of the British troops, and the French commander will use their utmost endeavors to prevent further friction.

IS WATCHING GERMANY.

Shanghai, June 11.—Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, British commander-in-chief on the China station, was the principal guest of the China association at its annual banquet last evening. In the course of a speech protesting against any policy of trade exclusion, the admiral said Great Britain had three powerful rivals, the United States, Russia and Germany. Of the three, the United States was the greatest of her trade rivals but the rivalry was not in conflict with Great Britain's policy of the open door. Germany was a keen competitor both as regard trade and sea power. Great Britain, some day, would have to reckon with the latter. Russia was not only extending her territory, but was pressing trade.

Admiral Seymour insisted on the importance of holding and defending Shanghai, in order to preserve the prestige of the foreign nations.

RETURN ON SEPT. 1.

Shanghai, June 8.—An imperial edict, issued June 6, announces that, owing to the hot weather and the advanced age of the dowager empress the return of the court to Pekin has been postponed until September 1, which the astrologers pronounce a lucky day on which to commence a journey.

FIRE IN PEKIN.

Berlin, June 5.—A special dispatch from Pekin, dated June 3, says a great conflagration has occurred in the Forbidden city. The Americans and Japanese are barring all access to the quarter involved, and details, therefore, are not obtainable.

BOUNDARY TROUBLE.

Vancouver, B. C., June 8.—Trouble has occurred at the international boundary line in the Mount Baker mining district and, as a result, American owners of mines, who are suffering, are protesting to the Canadian government authorities; when the American government boundary line surveyor, Mr. Sinclair, finished determining the line on this district he found that it was 3,840 feet farther south than it was supposed to have been for the last three years. Two thousand feet of two valuable mines in the district—the Golden Chariot and the Golden Standard, owned by Seattle and New York people—were shoved over into Canada. Canadians jumped all this ground which had not been staked according to Canadian regulations—and was not recorded on this side of the line. An appeal was wired to the authorities at Ottawa by the American owners. The claim jumpers are still very busy—some of the claims running very rich.

TILLMAN YIELDS.

Withdraws His Resignation, but Keeps on Kicking.

Columbia, S. C., June 6.—Senator Tillman, protesting against the governor's right to reject the senatorial resignations last night, withdrew his resignation. In his letter to Gov. McSweeney, Senator Tillman says:

"I have Senator McLaurin's communication, in which he graciously consents at your request to hold on to his commission as United States senator and continue to serve the state, as he has done in the past, to the best of his ability.

"This leaves me one of three alternatives: To appeal to the Democratic committee to take the matter up and determine what the best interest of the party requires to be done; to appeal to the senate itself to determine the question as to whether a resignation from that body, to take effect at some future time, is binding; or withdrawing my own resignation.

"There are no precedents on this subject, because in the 125 years of our national life, with more than 200 resignations from the senate, no senator has hitherto been willing to occupy the despicable attitude now assumed by Senator McLaurin and forced on me. I am certain of one thing: That the executive of a state has no authority to decline a resignation that has been tendered and I am equally certain that, had your excellency confined your action within legal bounds, your appointees would be seated in the senate when that body meets in December, and hold their seats until the legislature should act in January. My chief regret is that I am forced by your action to engage in what the outside world will consider a game of opera bouffe, by withdrawing my own resignation after Senator McLaurin's undignified and puerile action; but the purpose for which it was tendered has been thwarted by Senator McLaurin's precipitous acceptance of executive advice. Bob Acres has been outdone for once. I have already said I had no motive or purpose in resigning, except in force McLaurin's resignation and there is nothing for me to do but accept the situation and withdraw my own resignation, if it be lawful to do so."

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

Manila, June 8.—A dispatch received here yesterday, saying the Philippine tariff stands until the new tariff which is being framed in Washington is put in force, dissipated the excitement occasioned by Colonel Edwards' Washington dispatch, indicating the abolition of the Philippine tariff.

Collector Smith's annual report will show that the amount, in gold, of duties collected is as follows:

Imports for the 32 months of the American occupation, $14,315,000. Exports, $1,698,250.

The total values of the imports and exports and the totals of the duties and tonnage are all more than doubled, as compared with the average of any decade during the Spanish regime.

AFFAIRS IN MANILA.

Manila, June 6.—The fragmentary news received here of the Porto Rican decision has caused apprehension that there will be such a deficit in the Philippine revenue that congress will need to make an appropriation to meet it. Fears are also expressed as to the result of the application of jury trials and other features of the constitution not suited to the Philippines. Importers are preparing claims for a refunding of the duties paid.

General Chaffee, and his staff, were conveyed direct to the Malacanan Palace to-day, where a private conference between Generals Chaffee and MacArthur took place. General Chaffee informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that while he was not sure of the Orientals general capacity for self-government, he favored the establishment of civil control in the Philippines at the earliest practicable moment. He was in full sympathy with the commission's plans for native education and business advancement, because the United States interests and native interests lie in the same direction. It seems certain that under a plain division of the civil authority Judge Taft and General Chaffee will collaborate admirably.

Captain Algalogo and his aide have been killed by Wray's command, at Dousol, Albay province.

Reilly's battery has sailed for the United States on board the transport Packling.

NOT FITZHUGH LEE, JR.

Manila, June 10.—6:15 p. m.—The officer named Lee who was killed, not wounded, in the recent battle with insurgents of Lipa, province of Batanzas, was Lieutenant Lee, of the engineers, not Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, jr., as previously cabled.

IMMIGRANTS TO MANILA.

Washington, June 8.—The total number of immigrants arriving at Manila from July to November, 1900, was 6,302, of whom 507 were females. Of the total number arriving 5,560 had been in the Philippines before; 3,032 could neither write, nor read and 1,517 brought $30 or more in money.

Of the total number arriving during said period, 4,671 were Chinese, 594 Americans, 215 Spanish, 143 English and 82 Japanese.

DE AGUIRRE TALKS.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 8.—Don Manuel De Aguirre, who married the sister of Emelio Aguinaldo, passed through Los Angeles en route to New Orleans. He says he left Manila after Aguinaldo's capture. He talked with him and is convinced he will not visit America, but will settle down on his estates near Cavite and learn the life of a planter. De Aguirre says the Filipino population never was in favor of war against the United States. Those generals now in rebellion are only brigands and will either surrender or lay down their arms as soon as their followers tire of them. He said in conclusion: "If Aguinaldo returns to politics and desires it his people will send him to represent them as a delegate in your congress, as later we must have representation, no matter what kind of government is established."

WHEAT CROP RUINED.

Wichita, Kas., June 10.—A correspondent, who arrived here last night from the scene of devastation in Kay county, Oklahoma, says that the storm of Friday night ruined the wheat crop of 400 farms west and northwest of Blackwell. These farms are all in one body of territory. The farmers, who had purchased twine and harvest machinery, are asking the local dealers to take them back, and the dealers have referred the matter to the factories.

VON BERGER ARRAIGNED.

New York, June 10.—Franz Von Berger, the alleged swindler from England, who was arrested yesterday at the Grand Central depot by United States Marshal Bernhard, was arraigned before Commissioner Alexander to-day. Von Berger's counsel demanded an immediate examination. The hearing was set for Wednesday afternoon.

MIGHTY BANK.

One Billion Dollars Capital, and the Rothschilds Interested.

New York, June 8.—According to the London correspondent of the World, it is reported there that J. P. Morgan is engaged in arranging for the establishment of a great Anglo-American bank with a capital of $1,000,000,000. It is said that it is proposed to abolish all of the principal financial agencies and banks already engaged in Anglo-American business.

The proposed institution, it is said, is intended to be the principal agency for the already vast and rapidly growing banking transactions between Europe and America.

Mr. Morgan is understood to have associated with him in the stupendous undertaking not only the principal capitalists who aided in the organization of the United States Steel corporation, but also the Rothschilds.

Locally, the World says:

Several times since the panic of May it has been reported in Wall street that Mr. Morgan intended to organize a bank with $100,000,000 capital. These reports have been invariably denied at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company.

The creation of a bank with a capitalization of a billion dollars is an undertaking of a nature so colossal that nothing approaching it has ever been hinted at before.

The aggregate of the capitalizations of the sixty-four national banks in Greater New York is barely $100,000,000. Two banks only are capitalized at $10,000,000 each—the National City and the National Bank of Commerce.

The greatest bank in the world, the Bank of England, has a capital of 14,553,000 pounds sterling, or about $72,765,000. The Bank of France has a capital of 182,500,000 francs or about $36,500,000. The combined capitalizations of the Bank of France, the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, the Bank of Spain, the Bank of England, and the Banque Imperiale of Ottomans, the government bank of Turkey, falls far short of $1,000,000,000.

When it was reported last month that Mr. Morgan intended to organize a bank in this city with a capital of $100,000,000, the project was declared to be impracticable by conservative banking men because of the national banking laws which impose a tax on the capitalization of such institutions.

August Belmont, the New York representative of the Rothschilds who, according to the London dispatch, are associated with Mr. Morgan in the vast banking scheme, is not at his home in Hempstead, L. I., and nothing could be learned in New York city concerning the rumored organization of the mammoth bank.

INDORSED THE CANTEEN.

St. Paul, June 7.—By unanimous vote although with small attendance the American Medical Association this afternoon adopted a report indorsing the movement for the re-establishment of the post canteen. The committee on legislation, through the chairman, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, presented a report reciting the reasons adopted by the military surgeons last week, and continuing: "We have carefully considered the resolution proposed and declare it to be wise and proper and of importance to every citizen of the republic.

"The resolution is the outgrowth of careful study and observation by the medical department of the United States army, is concurred in by the commanding officers at the several posts, and is intended to correct serious abuses under the present law, which result in drunkenness, desertion, insubordination, dishonorable discharge, crime, poverty, appalling increase in disease and invalidism among the soldiers of the United States army.

"We find that the experience of foreign governments coincides with that of the National Association of Military Surgeons in the necessity for the army post exchange, or canteen.

"We recommend that the American Medical association adopt the resolution proposed and that it petition the congress of the United States to repeal at the earliest moment, the objectionable law which prohibits the army post exchange."

The association then adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this body deplores the action of the congress in abolishing the army post exchange or canteen, and, in the interest of discipline, morality and sanitation recommends its re-establishment at the earliest possible date."

Washington, June 7.—The cabinet meeting to-day lasted more than two hours. Although at the conclusion of the meeting those who were present were unusually reticent, it is known that the time was consumed principally in a discussion of Philippine and Cuban affairs. The President and his advisers considered an executive order about to be issued with respect to the establishment of civil government in the Philippines. To what extent the executive order goes is not known at this time.

GEN. FRED GRANT.

New York, June 8.—Gen. Frederick Dent Grant was given a reception last night by the U. S. Grant post, G. A. R.

In a brief address General Grant said: "Aguinaldo was not as much of a capture in the Philippines as he seems to have been. To tell the truth he had lost about all of his influence. We do not treat him as if we considered him of some importance. We cannot kill him, of course, but we want to make him feel that he stands on the same footing with any other Filipino. If we should fine him $10 and send him to jail for thirty days, and set him to breaking rocks it would be better for him and for ourselves. If when he comes over here we treat him with contempt he will be treated with contempt by the natives when he goes home. But if over there they get the idea that we have a high idea of Aguinaldo's importance, when he gets back he will have a following which may make us trouble."

General Grant said that the friars were much hated and were very corrupt. The Philippine commission, he said, desired to treat the friars the same as any other persons, with no more consideration, and with no less.

LINCOLN'S REMAINS.

Chicago, June 7.—The Inter-Ocean says that the recent re-interment of the remains of Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, Ills., has been done in such a manner as to leave them in a measure at the mercy of body-snatchers, and that steps are to be taken at once, at the instance of Robert T. Lincoln, to have the body placed as in the old monument, under a huge block of cement, where it will be out of the reach of any attempt at molestation.

Mr. Lincoln some time ago gained the idea that the remains of his father were not properly secured against possible desecration by body snatchers, and determined to make an investigation on his own account. He went to Springfield in the disguise of a workingman, and spent much time in and around the new monument. He came to the conclusion that the present location of the body left it in a measure at the mercy of any body who should desire to carry it away, particularly as there is no watchman around the monument at night. He will take steps at once to have the matter remedied, and have the body placed so that it will hereafter be secure from any interference whatever.

Vandals are destroying trees planted at the tomb of General Grant by Li Hung Chang.

CAPTURED A TOWN

Boers Make a Dash Into Cape Colony.

London, June 5.—The war office publishes the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, June 4:

"Jamestown (Cape Colony), surrendered to Kritzinger's commando on the morning of June 2, after four hours' fighting. The town guard and local volunteers were overpowered before our pursuing columns could come up.

"Our casualties were three killed and two wounded. The Boer loss is said to have been greater.

"The stores were looted, but the garrison was released.

"Have placed Gen. French in charge of the operations in Cape Colony."

Cape Town, June 5.—The garrison of Jamestown, Cape Colony, which surrendered to Kritzinger's commando Sunday, June 2, numbered 60 men in all. Kritzinger's force is estimated to have totaled 1,000 men. The British killed 12 and wounded 15 Boers before they were overpowered by numbers.

BOERS ROUTED.

Pretoria, Wednesday, June 5.—Colonel Wilson, with 240 of Kitchener's scouts, has surprised and routed 400 Boers belonging to the Byers command, 34 miles west of Warm Baths. The Boers resisted stubbornly, but, finally broke and fled, leaving 37 dead, a hundred prisoners, and all their wagons and supplies, including 8,000 cattle, in the hands of the British. The loss of the latter was 3 killed and 15 wounded.

Beyers' main command arrived on the scene later, but did not attempt to recapture the supplies. Beyer was thus left practically without any transport or supplies.

VAN RENSBURG SURRENDERS

London, June 11.—Lord Kitchener reports to the war office, under date of Pretoria, June 11, as follows:

"Commandant Van Rensburg and his commands have surrendered at Pietersburg. One hundred men have come in, and others are following."

War Losses.

London, June 10.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, under to-day's date, says the number of Boers killed, imprisoned or surrendered during the last month totaled 2,640. From June 1 to June 9, 26 Boers were killed, four were wounded, 409 were made prisoner and 33 surrendered, and 651 rifles, 115,350 rounds of ammunition, 120 wagons and 4,000 horses were captured.

Mrs. Botha Going Also.

London, June 10.—The Sun hears that Mrs. Botha starts Wednesday for The Hague where Mr. Kruger has been summoned to attend a conference of the Boer agents to consider the report Mrs. Bohta has brought from her husband in which he advises Mr. Kruger, as the constitutional head of the Transvaal, to sue for peace and the best terms obtainable.

AT THE HAGUE.

Berlin, June 10.—The Kleines Journal to-day prints a dispatch from The Hague saying that Queen Wilhelmina's visit here was meant to obtain Emperor William's consent to end the South African war—both the Zweibund and Dreibund being willing to do so through The Hague arbitration court, and that the emperor consented and the court began work thereon. The dispatch has created a sensation here.

The Associated Press has just obtained the following foreign official statement which is authorized by Count Von Buelow, the imperial chancellor:

"Neither Great Britain, France nor Russia ever approached Germany to participate in any action aiming at ending the South African war. Germany has all along distinguished between offering her good offices and intervention. To render her good offices would be possible if both parties to the war requested it, but it will be remembered that Great Britain only joined The Hague conference on condition that the Boer states were excluded. There is no doubt that Mr. Kruger came to Europe to obtain the good offices of several of the powers to end the war, but there is also no doubt that Great Britain does not want their good offices. At least it is true that since the South African war began Great Britain has never confidentially or officially broached such an idea. It is quite possible that the Boer side has now formally asked The Hague arbitration court to lend its aid to end the war somehow, and that the court has held a session regarding the matter, but that, of course, is entirely different from any serious steps to end the war."

Kruger at The Hague.

The Hague, June 10.—Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds arrived here to-day. They drove from the railroad station at Hilversum Junction in a closed carriage, and are staying at the residence of Mr. Wolmarans, one of the Boer peace envoys.

THAT MISSING PACKET.

San Juan de Porto Rico, June 7.—The steamer Philadelphia arrived here yesterday evening, and the missing package intended for Gen. Uribe-Uribe, the Colombian leader, now in New York city, was found in the room formerly occupied by Luis Moret Munoz, a relative of the former president of the federal party.

Moret Munoz as cabled to The Associated Press, June 4, was arrested that day on his arrival here on the United States transport McClelland from New York and was placed under detention at the residence of the chief of police, owing to his failure to deliver the package referred to, the value of which he was not aware of. The package was found sealed and intact, and addressed to Abel Mourilla.

The captain of the Philadelphia was handed the package off Sandy Hook, wrote a letter to the captain giving the facts in the case, and sent it ashore by the pilot. The police here are now awaiting an order from the New York police for the release of Moret Munoz, as it was upon their request that Munoz was arrested.

It is believed the package contains valuable Colombian revolutionary documents besides currency. Munoz received the package in Caracas to deliver to General Uribe-Uribe, but unintentionally left it in his state room, as already detailed, instead of delivering it to the person to whom it was addressed.

THE HANCOCK ARRIVES.

San Francisco, June 10.—The transport Hancock arrived from Manila last night with 31 officers and 1,042 enlisted men of the 31st volunteer infantry.

A PLUCKY SHERIFF.

Carrollton, Ga., June 7.—A mob of 300 white men broke into the jail this afternoon in an attempt to secure a negro named Williams. In front of the negroes cell the mob was confronted by Sheriff Merrill, revolver in hand. A fight ensued, in which the sheriff shot and wounded two men, one of them, it is believed, fatally. The mob fired on the sheriff, but he was not hit, although one bullet passed through his hat. The mob dispersed without getting the negro.

Williams was to have been hanged today for the murder of John Word, but the execution was postponed, owing to an appeal made this morning.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle

NO NEED TO FEAR.

United States Threatens Great Britain's Supremacy in Only a Few Lines.

London, June 11.—Robert P. Porter, speaking before the Chesterfield Chamber of Commerce on "the epidemic of industrial pessimism in the United Kingdom," said:

"It is extremely doubtful whether the United States are prepared now to compete in the markets of the world in manufacture except in iron and steel machinery and the coarser grades of cotton goods. The tariff indicates that American economists and statesmen do not believe the United States are yet able to take an industrial position by the side of Great Britain."

Mr. Porter expressed the opinion that Great Britain's backwardness in electrical science was "due more to absurd restrictions and laws than to lack of enterprise," and he said that Great Britain "needs bracing up in new, not old industrial problems."

"Those who argue that Great Britain's commercial supremacy is at an end because the value of American exports or the total of the foreign commerce of the United States exceeds Great Britain's for one year," continued Mr. Porter, "might find the argument upset by the first bad harvest. Many complicated economic problems must be faced in the United States. The magnitude of American undertakings may be impressive, but these have corresponding dangers.

"In spite of European mutterings there is little likelihood of a combined European tariff war against the United States because the nations concerned are so hopelessly involved in tariff conflicts between themselves. Great Britain's free trade policy may have injured her home industries, but it has strengthened her foreign trade. On the other hand the United States are finding considerable difficulty, both at home and abroad, in negotiating commercial treaties."

CARNEGIES SOON TO GO TO SKIBO

London, June 11.—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, who is looking radiant and who is in the best of health, expects to leave here in a day or two with Mr. Carnegie for Glasgow.

After a day's visit in that city she and her husband intend to return to Skibo, where their daughter is at present mistress of the colossal castle of her father's mammoth domain.

Mrs. Carnegie's sojourn at Aix les Bains has done her a great deal of good. In company with her husband she has enjoyed every moment of her stay there.

The mail of Mr. Carnegie averages 500 letters a day, but he sees comparatively few of them. He declares that he is now going to rest awhile at Skibo. Though he doubtless has in store other surprises in the way of philanthropic plans, he refuses to divulge any of them.

FOR BOER REFUGEES.

New York, June 10.—The Rev. H. D. Von Brockhuisen, of Pretoria, South Africa, the minister who closed the volksraad with prayer after President Kruger's ultimatum had been read to that body, is in this city. His brother, Dr. H. J. Von Brockhuisen, of the Orange Free State, who served in the Boer armies, accompanies him. Their mission in this country is to raise money for the Boer women and children now in refugee camps. Rev. Dr. Von Brockhuisen said in an interview:

"Our women and children who are at present concentrated in camps established by the British are in a horrible condition. It was bad enough when I left South Africa, but I know from letters that I have received, one only the other day from my sister, that it is a hundred times worse now."

When the doctor left South Africa, he was virtually banished by order of General Maxwell, military governor of Pretoria.

Dr. Von Brockhuisen said further of the camps:

"In an official report made by Dr. Ronald P. McKenzie of the British army on Feb. 18, this year, the British government is notified that the conditions are horrible, the death rate appalling and the food furnished wholly unfit to eat."

The Afrikanders, Rev. Dr. Von Brockhuisen avers, will never be overcome, and all reports to the contrary are false. The Boer army numbers 15,000 to 17,000 men and is constantly being augmented by Cape Colony Boers. The Boer forces are now armed with Lee-Metford rifles, he says, and they have tons of ammunition which they can use at any time against the British.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S SUICIDE.

Pittsburg, June 10.—Maj. W. H. Daly, surgeon-general on the staff of Lieut. Gen. Miles, in Porto Rico, committed suicide at his home here yesterday by shooting himself in the right temple.

No cause is known for Dr. Daly's deed unless it be that insomnia drove him to temporary insanity. For some time past he has been unable to sleep regularly, and it is thought that, after a sleepless night, he concluded to end all.

Prominent life insurance company, at the request of John Wanamaker and others, decided to establish a lower rate for teetotalers. This example likely to be followed by other companies.

AMERICANS HONORED

Visited Lord Mayor of London and Were Banquetted.

London, June 7.—The lord mayor, Frank Green, and the sheriffs received the delegates of the New York chamber of commerce at the Mansion House today. About twenty of the delegates were presented to the lord mayor, and were shown over the Mansion House.

A number of members of the London chamber of commerce, including Lord Brassey and Sir Albert K. Rollit, were present. The lord mayor addressed the Americans, thanking them in the warmest terms for their visit and declaring that nothing could have done more to promote a perfect understanding and unity between the two greatest nations of the world. He alluded to Morris K. Jesup's reference, in his speech at the banquet, Wednesday, to the impossibility of jealous rivalry existing between the United States and Great Britain as one of the truest things ever said.

Lord Brassey spoke in a similar strain. Mr. Jesup, in replying, said:

"Your kindness has captivated our hearts. We are not worthy of it."

Loud cries of "no," in which some of the Americans joined, followed Mr. Jesup's remarks.

Mr. Jesup then referred to his fellow-delegates as "children of the great country," and concluded with expressions of fervent thanks for their reception.

The lord mayor proposed the healths of King Edward and President McKinley, coupling with the latter a heartfelt wish for Mrs. McKinley's recovery.

Andrew Carnegie was the centre of attraction throughout. After the ceremonies the lord mayor went up to him and said he especially wanted to shake hands with Mr. Carnegie, who said:

"In New York, in my young and poor days, when I read about Dick Whittington I little thought I should stand here shaking the lord mayor's hand."

The lord mayor replied:

"We read nothing else to-day but of Mr. Carnegie's splendid gifts, and in the name of the English people I want to thank you for your unexampled generosity."

The delegates were then entertained at an informal luncheon in Salter's Hall by the London chamber of commerce.

AMERICAN TRADE.

London, June 6.—The Daily Mail printed yesterday the first of a series of articles on "The American Trade Invasion," showing how the United States are successfully competing with every branch of British industry.

Commenting editorially upon the question, under the caption, "Why We Regress," it expresses astonishment that Englishmen, with a reputation for integrity and patriotism, should be found "ready to tell England that she has no cause for uneasiness."

"Such assurances," continues the Daily Mail, "are natural from Americans who desire to lull Great Britain to sleep while they capture the British and foreign markets, but from Englishmen they can only be inspired by ignorance or 'ostrichism.'"

The Daily Mail arrives at the conclusion that the British economic system is based upon theories which facts are daily proving more delusive.

SNOW IN SCOTLAND.

London, June 11.—The warm weather in Scotland was suddenly ended with a snow storm this morning. The Grampian mountains are covered with snow.

America Again.

London, June 5.—"The United States will supply electric engines," says a dispatch from Geneva, in the Daily Express, "for the mountain railway between Zinal and Zermatt."

Robert Buchanan Dead.

London, June 10.—Robert W. Buchanan, poet and prose writer, is dead. He was born August 18, 1841.

HIDEOUS CRIME.

Galena, Mo., June 10.—An unusual scene is presented here at the preliminary hearing of Mrs. John Stalling, her father, James Crabtree, and his two sons, Frank and Charles Crabtree, for the murder of Alice Stallin, the woman's 16-year-old step-daughter. The hearing is being held in a grove, the two justices sitting at a table under a tree, and two thousand people, attracted from points for miles around, forming a circle about the court and defendants. Notwithstanding no overt act has yet been attempted, threats have been made against the Crabtrees by many of the strangers in town, and the county officials are taking all the precaution at their command to protect the prisoners. Galena is off a railroad, and the fact that two thousand people would care to come miles to attend the hearing, is considered significant. It has been decided to exhume the body of the victim, that it may be examined to investigate a theory of the county prosecutor that a criminal assault was made upon her by one or both of the Crabtree boys, and that they killed her to hide the crime.

Aurora, Mo., June 7.—A message from Galena, Stone county, twenty-five miles off the railroad, says that Mrs. John Stallion and her two sons by a former marriage, James and Will Crabtree, have confessed to the murder of Alice Stallion, the pretty 16-year-old step-daughter of the woman. According to the confession the boys held Alice while the mother broke her skull with a poker. The body was then thrown into the James river. There is great excitement as a result of the confessions and a lynching may result.

The girl was to have been married soon. Mrs. Stallion was, it is said, jealous of her stepdaughter because of her beauty and popularity.

SCHLEY HONORED.

New York, June 7.—Rear Admiral W. S. Schley yesterday went to the Maritime Exchange to visit ex-Commander James, who was his flag lieutenant at the battle of Santiago and who was recently sent to the hydrographic bureau of the exchange.

The rear admiral was recognized and was asked to meet the members. He consented and as soon as he appeared the brokers surrounded him, cheered themselves hoarse and asked for a speech. This Admiral Schley declined to do, but said he would be pleased to shake hands with everybody if he were allowed to go. This caused more cheering, and when it subsided some one shouted:

"What's the matter with Sampson?"

The admiral replied: "Nothing; he is a gallant officer and a good man."

This was greeted with more cheers and the uproar became so great that some one jokingly telephoned to the police station that a riot was in progress in the Maritime Exchange. The police escorted the admiral, who was laughing by this time, to safety, but only after he had shaken hands all around.

Southern ports of entry are seriously threatening New York's prestige as a commercial center, Boston having already yielded second place to New Orleans.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS.
CONSUMPTION

FREE HELP FOR WEAK MEN

"CALTHOS"

Prof. Laborde's Marvelous French Cure for Lost Manhood.

FIVE DAYS' TRIAL TREATMENT

Sent Absolutely Free by Sealed Mail To All Sufferers.

NO C. O. D. OR DEPOSIT SCHEME.

The only preparation known to science which really cures Lost Manhood is "CALTHOS," the marvelous French remedy discovered by Prof. Jules Laborde. It is controlled in this country by The Von Mohl Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a concern which occupies a high and honorable place in the world of medicine. It is one of the largest and most responsible houses in Cincinnati, as anyone who is acquainted in that city will testify.

The Von Mohl Company invites all men suffering from Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhoea, Varicocele, Small Parts or Weakness of any nature in the Nerves or Sexual Organs, to send their names and receive a five days' treatment. This will prove the wonderful vitalizing powers of "CALTHOS." After using it five days the sufferers will find new vigor in their organs, new force in their muscles, new blood in their veins, new ambition, and rapid progress toward the buoyant feelings and sensations of younger days.

This liberal free offer is genuine. There is no swindling C. O. D. or Deposit Scheme connected with it. The five days' treatment is sent by sealed mail to all on request, wrapped in a plain package, and full printed instructions accompany the medicine, so that each patient becomes his own doctor and cures himself at home.

It doesn't make any difference what caused the weakness—whether bad habits in youth, or excess, or overwork, or business troubles. "CALTHOS" will effect a cure, no matter what big name the disease may be called by doctors.

The Von Mohl Company treats all correspondence in perfect confidence. Under no conditions will it make public the names of the thousands who have written testimonials telling of their restoration to robust manhood after other medicines and appliances have proved worthless. "CALTHOS" is regularly used in the French and German armies, and the soldiers in those countries have come to be perfect models of strength and vitality. Cures are effected at all ages from twenty to eighty years. There is no case (except where the stage of epilepsy or insanity has been reached) which it will not radically, quickly and permanently cure. Sexual weakness does not cure itself. It grows worse from week to week. Each day aggravates the mental and physical anguish.

Send today for the free five days' trial treatment. If it helps you, more of the medicine can be purchased. If it does not help, no harm is done and no money has been paid out. You can send your name in the full knowledge that it will be kept from all. The "CALTHOS" department of our business is strictly confidential. Address applications for trial treatment, etc., to

THE VON MOHL COMPANY, 354 B, Cincinnati, O. Largest Importers of Standard Preparations in the United States.

The New Toledo Blade

Sewing Machine

$17.00 Box Head | Drop Head $18.00

And the Weekly Blade One Year.

High Arm, Improved and Noiseless. Warranted 10 Years

We claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. All old and wornout ideas have been discarded, and it has been improved and simplified until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of best steel, and case hardened. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. It has an automatic bobbin winder, which winds the thread as even as upon a spool. Self-setting needle and round needle bar. Each and every machine is made under personal supervision, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. Our machine has every known improvement.

It is one of the quietest and lightest-running machines now made. It uses a straight, self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. The instruction book is profusely illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is so simple a child can use it.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine. We supply either oak or black walnut.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

Try one, and if not found exactly as represented (10 days' test being allowed) we will refund you the money paid on it and stand freight both ways.

STRONG, DURABLE, SPEEDY.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: 1 Hemmer and Feller (1 piece), 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screwdriver, Oil Can, filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. These extra attachments sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Hemmer Set (4 widths and Binder), 1 Ruffler with Shirring Plate, 1 Braider (foot and slide), 1 Thread Cutter.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

Machines are shipped by freight.

WARRANTY.

We not only claim that our Blade Sewing Machine is one of the best in the world, but substantiate our claim by giving a guarantee with each sewing machine we send out, agreeing to duplicate any part that proves defective in five years free of charge (shuttles, needles and bobbins excepted), thereby proving conclusively our confidence in our Blade Sewing Machine.

We guarantee this machine to be even better than the Blade Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built on entirely new and improved principles, and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is $4.00 cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, and worth double. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments.

Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Special Notice: In ordering needles or any repairs, always give the number of your machine or the year in which you bought it.

CARNEGIE'S GIFT.

London, June 8.—Andrew Carnegie has signed a deed transferring $10,000,000 in 5 per cent United States Steel corporation bonds to trustees for the benefit of universities of Scotland. The amount becomes immediately available. The installment of interest can be used for the October term. The trustees are the Earls of Elgin and Rosebery, Lords Balfour, of Burleigh, chief secretary for Scotland; Kelvin, Reay and Kinnear; Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, J. Balfour, James Bryce, John Morley, Sir Robert Pullar, Sir Henry E. Roscoe, Thomas Shaw, M. P.; Sir Richard B. Haldane, M. P.; the lords provosts of Edinburg and Glasgow, the provost of Dunfermline, ane one trustee from each Scottish university.

The deed contains a preamble saying that Mr. Carnegie, having retired from active business, deems it to be his duty and one of his highest privileges to administer the wealth which has come to him as a trustee in behalf of others, entertaining a confident belief that one of the best means of discharging that trust is providing funds for improving and extending the opportunities for scientific research of the universities of Scotland, his native land, and by rendering the attendance easier. The constitution, as it is called, is attached to the deed, directing that half the income be directed to increasing the facilities for the study of science, medicine, modern languages, history and English literature. The other half is to pay fees and to assist students in other ways, regardless of sex, and in aid of preparatory schools, evening classes and other means of education outside the universities.

Generally Approved.

London, June 8.—The details of Mr. Carnegie's project are received with universal approval.

"The name of Mr. Carnegie," says the Morning Post, "should be regarded with profound esteem which, in time, doubtless will become veneration, by the country he has so wisely and nobly endowed."

Sir Walter Besant Dead.

London, June 10.—Sir Walter Besant, the novelist, died yesterday at his residence in Hampstead, after a fortnight's illness, from influenza. He was born in 1836.

WON'T HAVE DIVORCEES.

London, June 5.—King Edward has intimated to Mr. Henry White, secretary of the American embassy, who for many years has been honored by the royal friendship, that he desires the strictest supervision of all lists of Americans on file at the embassy for presentation at the first drawing room of his Majesty's reign.

Nearly every wealthy American in London at the present time has requested Ambassador Choate that he or she be honored by presentation on this notable occasion. No doubt when the lists are published there will be many an aching heart among the American feminine contingent now in London.

King Edward intends to continue his mother's strict policy of excluding all divorced women, no matter what the circumstances under which their divorces were obtained, or what the conditions under which they were remarried.

It is learned on good authority that an official who was for a long time connected with the British embassy at Washington has been specially retained to file clippings from American newspapers relating to the divorces among high society in America, and that a most elaborate black list of American women who have been parted from their husbands is on file and readily accessible to King Edward's hand.

PROPOSE A BOYCOTT.

London, June 8.—"A general boycott of American goods will be started in Switzerland," says the correspondent of the Daily Mail, "if the threatened watch trust is formed."

PAID FRENCH CLAIMS.

Constantinople, June 5.—The French embassy is being felicitated by the officials of the other embassies for securing the settlement of its Armenian massacre claims. The Porte, June 4, paid £20,000, the balance of the compensation demanded for French losses.

Scientists Massacred.

Berlin, June 6.—The Tageblatt prints special correspondence from New Guinea containing a full account of the massacre of the members of the first South Sea expedition on the cannibal islands of St. Matthias. They were all killed and eaten, save a Dr. Heinroth.

BLOOD POISONING

Real Nature of Mrs. McKinley's Illness Finally Made Known.

Washington, June 8.—Mrs. McKinley's physicians were in consultation about two hours to-day, and subsequently a very complete statement of the true character of the illness from which she has been suffering was issued. Such a statement has been promised from time to time, and while in San Francisco it was said that the President desired a fuller announcement of the nature of Mrs. McKinley's illness given to the public. But for one reason or another it has been withheld up to the present time. The bulletin is as follows:

"Mrs. McKinley's illness has been a blood infection resulting from peiostitis of the index finger (bone felon) which began in Los Angeles, and which was promptly treated by incision. The subsequent condition of exhaustion was due to the same blood infection associated with a severe diarhoea. She improved, however, and was brought home in comfort and without loss of strength. The principal cause of anxiety in her case since her arrival in Washington has been an acute endocarditis (inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart) involving the mitral valve, the result of the same blood infection. This does not appear to be progressive, and there has been an improvement in the diarrhoea and in her general condition. Mrs. McKinley's case at the present time presents a more hopeful aspect."

The statement that Mrs. McKinley's case at this time presents a more hopeful aspect is the best word that has come from the sick room sonce the arrival of the distinguished patient in Washington. The President feels considerably encouraged.

To-day was Mrs. McKinley's birthday, and many beautiful flowers and gifts were left at the White House for her.

Washington, June 10.—After the usual consultation of Mrs. McKinley's physicians this morning the following statement was issued:

"Mrs. McKinley's physicians report that her condition is favorable and that she continues to show a gradual improvement."

The continued improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition reported by her physicians is noticeable at the White House in a perceptible relief from the intense anxiety that has existed there for the last ten days.

Washington, June 11.—Mrs. McKinley's physicians held a brief consultation this forenoon after which the following statement as to her condition was issued:

"Mrs. McKinley's physicians report that she continues to improve and is slowly gaining strength."

BANKRUPTCY FACTS.

Washington, June 8.—The summary of semi-annual reports of the operation of the bankruptcy law for the period ending March 31, 1901, recently submitted to the attorney general by F. C. Brandenburg, in charge of bankruptcy matters in the department of justice, shows that during this period 9,516 voluntary petitions were filed against 8,000 for the preceding six months, 12,120 for the six months ending March 31, 1900; 10,124 for the six months ending September 30, 1900, and 9,052 for the six months ending March 31, 1899, thus showing no appreciable variation from the average number of petitions filed since the law went into operation, though it is over 2,600 less than for the corresponding period of last year. For the same period 1,076 petitions in voluntary bankruptcy were filed, this being slightly in excess of the average for the past two years and a half.

The report shows that a large percentage of those taking advantage of the voluntary feature of the law are old insolvents seeking this means of resuscitating themselves in the business world.

During the past six months of the voluntary cases 7,057 have been closed. In these the total liabilities direct and contingent, have been $84,955,097, while the net assets realized for distribution as dividends have been $3,587,447.

Of the involuntary cases 325 were closed during the year, in which the total liabilities were $4,626,948, while the total assets realized were $879,597. In Hawaii only three petitions have been filed, two for voluntary bankruptcy and one for involuntary bankruptcy.

A POPULAR DELUSION.

Washington, June 10.—The extensive reports of United States Consul Covert at Lyons, France, relative to the success of cannon firing in France as a means of protecting orchards and vineyards from hail storms, and also for the purpose of mitigating or nullifying the effects of frosts upon vegetation, have prompted numerous inquiries by horticulturists in this country as to when, if at all, our government would adopt similar methods of protection.

Prof. Willis L. Moore, the chief of the weather bureau, acting under the direction of Secretary Wilson, therefore, has issued to the press the following statement:

"After an examination of all that has been published during the past two years, my conviction is that we have here to do with a popular delusion as remarkable as is the belief in the effect of the moon on the weather. The uneducated peasantry of Europe seem to be looking for something miraculous. They would rather believe in cannonading as a means of protection, and spend on it abundance of money, time and labor, than adopt the very simple expedient of mutual insurance against the losses that must inevitably occur.

"The great processes going on in the atmosphere are conducted on too large a scale to warrant any man or nation in attempting to control them. The energy expended by nature in the production of a hail storm, a tornado, or a rain storm exceeds the combined energy of all the steam engines and explosives in the world. It is useless for mankind to combat nature on this scale.

"After the experience that this country has had during the past ten years with rain makers, I am loth to believe that the bombardment of hail storms will ever be practiced or even attempted in the United States, much less encouraged by the intelligent portion of the country. Every effort should be made to counteract the spread of the Italian delusion, which has been imported into this country by Consul Covert."

ARBITRATION ASKED.

Washington, June 8.—The United States government has again appealed to the powers to submit the present issues at Pekin over the indemnity propositions to the arbitration of The Hague tribunal. Mr. Rockhill, who has been watching for an opportunity, cabled Secretary Hay last night for permission to make a proposition and the secretary this morning cabled him authority to do so. It is believed that the ministers at Pekin have become involved beyond extrication in the present issues and this proposition may be the only way out.

WILL NOT JOIN.

Washington, June 10.—The government has formally communicated to the foreign powers the impossibility of joining in a joint guarantee for the payment of the Chinese indemnity. The difficulties in the way of such an arrangement are set forth in the communication, particularly those relating to the constitutional restrictions on the President making a joint guarantee of this character.

NO THIRD TERM, EVEN IF OFFERED.

So Declares the President in a Signed Statement Issued To-day From the Executive Mansion---Silly Talk Is Promptly Checked by His Action.

Washington, June 11.—The following statement has been given out at the White House:

"I regret that the suggestion of a third term has been made. I doubt whether I am called upon to give it notice. But there are now questions of the gravest importance before the administration and the country and their just consideration should not be prejudiced in the public mind by even the suspicion of the thought of a third term. In view therefore of the reiteration of the suggestion of it, I will say now, once for all, expressing a long settled conviction, that I not only am not and will not be a candidate for a third term, but would not accept a nomination for it, if it were tendered me.

"My only ambition is to serve through my second term to the acceptance of my countrymen, whose generous confidence I so deeply appreciate, and then with them to do my duty in the ranks of private citizenship.

"(Signed.)

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

"Executive Mansion, Washington,

"June 10, 1901."

Washington, June 11.—President McKinley's official announcement this morning disposing of the third term idea suggested by some of his admirers created no great surprise among his friends who have known of his deep convictions on the subject. When Senator Depew's suggestion, ten days ago, that the President should be re-elected for a third term began to be seriously discussed and when several of the President's friends felt called upon to endorse the idea the President decided that the public mind should be instantly cleared of even the suspicion that he was seeking to break down the precedents of the past by becoming a candidate for another term. He broached the subject to Secretary Long late yesterday afternoon. He told him he believed that an announcement at the very inception of the discussion would be wise and last night officially informed the members of the cabinet who had been informally called together, of his decision. It met with hearty approval.

There was unanimous concurrence in the belief that discussion of a third term for the President, if allowed to go on, would not only place the President in a false light before the country but would arouse antagonism and would badly embarrass the administration in the solution of the great questions before it. The brief announcement which the President had prepared was given out by Secretary Cortelyou at noon to-day.

Hanna Expected It.

Cleveland, O., June 11.—"It is just what I expected the President would say, if he said anything at all on the subject," was the comment of Senator Hanna to-day when he read President McKinley's statement in reference to a third term. "I have never exchanged one word with the President concerning the matter," he continued, "and have considered all the talk bearing on the subject as premature. According to my judgment, it is too early to discuss Presidential candidates for the next term."

Asked if he was in favor of maintaining the precedent established by President Washington in reference to the number of years the chief executive should hold office, Mr. Hanna said: "I don't think the precedent set by Washington has a great deal to do with the matter. But, there is undoubtedly a strong sentiment among the people against such a proposition."

MAP OF THE WORLD.

Washington, June 10.—The coast and geodetic survey has for some time been preparing a map of the world for the "war room" at the White House. It will cover one whole side of the room, which means dimensions of perhaps 30 feet by 15. It contains all the geographical information of a general nature that a President of the United States and his corps of telegraphers would seemingly need to know. It shows the location of all the ocean cables in the world, of all the coaling stations, of all the docks where ships may be reparied, and every foot of soil, including the smallest islands, is marked so as to indicate the sovereignty to which it is subject. This is done by the adoption of a color for each of the great colonizing powers. It is surprising to note the number of small islands which already belong to the United States, through their acquisition for one purpose or another by American citizens. A notable fact about the ocean cables is their abundance in the Atlantic Ocean, between North and South American and Europe, and all the seas about the Eastern Hemisphere, but their conspicuous absence from the Pacific. While cables skirt continents bordering on the Pacific they do not strike out boldly across that ocean. The contrast, as revealed in this way, between the eastern and western routes to the Orient is most marked. All our messages from Manila come necessarily by the Old World route. It is quite probable that whatever is done in Pacific cables by the United States, the Suez will remain the great route of communication because of its opportunities for local business. This also suggests that our isthmian canal, as a commercial route, will be across the direction of the world's great commercial movements.

A TURKISH BRIDE.

Washington, June 7.—Miss Ferrough, one of the most popular girls in the diplomatic set—that is, among the women folks—must go back to Turkey to marry a man she never saw. She is the young sister of Ali Ferrough Bey, the retiring Turkish minister, who sails for home from New York on July 5.

Miss Ferrough has endeared herself to the girls and young matrons of Washington. Of course, she has never been allowed to meet a man. She is 20, beautiful, winsome, clever, witty. She loves even the little freedom that she has here. But now she must go home, the affianced bride of a rich Constantinople merchant.

This is only Mahometan custom. The merchant paid court, no to her, but to her family in Turkey. They approved, and accepted him. A few days ago Miss Ferrough was astonished to hear that she was betrothed; the beautiful young Turkish girl had been rapidly imbibing western ideas on love and matrimony. Still she will obey, just as the Koran directs.

The ladies of Ferrough's household have made themselves very popular among feminine Washington society. There have been several luncheons this winter in their honor, to which only women have been bidden. Not a man, according to Turkish custom, could be in the house at the time. The waiters were trim French maids in every instance.

They have also had a chance to drive about Washington in closed carriages. Once, too, they enjoyed the excitement of a horse race from a strictly retired point of view.

TOWNLEY CONVICTED.

Washington, June 7.—News has been received here through unofficial channels that Lieutenant Richard H. Townley, of the navy, has been convicted by court-martial at Manila and sentenced to dismissal from the service. The charge on which Lieutenant Townley was court-martialed was in connection with the recent commissary irregularities at Manila. The sentence must be approved by the President to become effective.

THE MATCHLESS MINE.

Leadville, Col., June 10.—Winfield S. Stratton, the millionaire mine owner of Cripple Creek, has redeemed the Matchless mine, in Leadville, for the widow of the late Senator Tabor.

Years ago, Tabor advanced some money to Stratton, when Stratton was a poor, struggling miner, and he never forgot it. When Tabor died, he lost almost everything, and he was vainly endeavoring to save the Matchless mine, which, he always insisted, still contained millions in its unexplored depths. The property was sold several months ago at sheriff's sale, and final title would pass on July 4 to the owners.

Senator Tabor's widow has continued the struggle, and Stratton has now come to her assistance, and will also enable her to explore the property to greater depths.

SNOW ON JUNE 6.

Jamestown, N. D., June 7.—Snow fell heavily yesterday throughout the central and northern portions of North Dakota. At Jamestown snow fell for two hours this morning. A similar state of affairs is reported in towns on the Jamestown Northern railroad. The snow quickly melted. The oldest settlers cannot recall a similar occurrence in June.

HOW TO WIN.

Col. Breckenridge Points Out a Course for Democracy.

Lexington, Ky., June 11.—In reply to a letter asking for his views on the reorganization of the Democratic party and future issues, Col. W. C. P. Breckenridge, former Democratic congressman, says:

"The American people will never consent to such legislation concerning the currency as will put into a statute the views of Mr. Bryan. It is equally true that the American people will not approve of the territorial policy advocated by Mr. Bryan. For the next few years the currency issue and the expansion issue tendered by the Democratic party and accepted by the Republican party, have been settled."

In the same letter he says:

"We are, therefore, confronted with this actual state of facts. It is impossible to win without such a nominee and platform as will secure the support of those Democrats who refused to vote for Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900 and it is also impossible to win without the cordial support of the regular Democratic party.

"It has occurred to me that the issue in 1904 might be our relations with our new possessions. That these will be retained is now certain. That the principles promulgated by the supreme court in the late opinions will be accepted by the people is certain."

After outlining the questions involved, Col. Breckenridge says:

"To adopt this policy does not require that any Democrat should retract any utterance heretofore made, or apologize for any course heretofore pursued."

M'KINLEY IN OIL.

San Francisco, June 11.—President McKinley has the oil fever and oil lands to back it up. John J. Egan has transferred to the President a quarter interest in sixty acres of oil land in the Coalinga region, on the western side of the San Joaquin valley, Southern California, about two hundred and fifty miles southeast of San Francisco and about one hundred and fifty miles northeast of Los Angeles.

It was hoped when the President started on his western tour that he would have the opportunity of visiting California's new oil fields, and efforts were made by the Bakersfield Oil Exchange to have included in the itinerary a visit to the wells. But other plans were made and the President's trip did not include a trip to Bakersfield and Coalinga.

This Coalinga district was opened up to oil operators two years ago. In the best oil fields of Pennsylvania the sand is rarely more than forty feet deep, but in the Coalinga district the sand has been known to run 400 feet deep which is believed to be a guarantee, that the wells will last for a generation, if not longer.

It has not been decided just when development of the President's property is to begin. It is understood that negotiations are now being made for the sinking of a test well on the land. But development on his purchase will be watched with supreme interest by the country at large and every effort will be made by the contractors who are to drill the well to make President McKinley's first well the biggest producer in the state.

MR. DEPEW SOON TO WED.

Washington, June 11.—It is understood in Washington that "Corcoran House," which has been the residence of Senator Depew for the last two years, will have a new mistress at the opening of the social season next winter.

Senator Depew, it is said, will be married during the summer to a widow who is now abroad. His niece, Miss Paulding, who has presided over his Washington home, is now the owner of the residence Nineteenth and N streets, which Mr. Depew presented her at the time her engagement to Lieutenant Eddie was announced last winter.

The house has since been generally overhauled and improved.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

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Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

LOVERS' QUARREL.

Louis Hartman, Son of Wealthy New York Merchant, Kills Actress Rose LeFebvre.

Chicago, June 11.—Louis Hartman, of New York, killed Miss Rose LeFebvre in their room in the Great Northern hotel early yesterday morning and committed suicide. The motive probably was jealousy. They eloped from New York city three weeks ago.

The tragedy was the climax of a quarrel in which Hartman accused the young woman of flirting. Under the stage name of Rose Violet she was to have commenced rehearsals at the Orpheum music hall yesterday morning.

Although the murder and suicide were committed at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the discovery of the crime was not made until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. During the morning inquiry was made at the hotel for Miss LeFebvre by persons connected with the Orpheum, but the clerk said she was not in.

The couple came to this last Tuesday day. The story of their elopement is an interesting one. Miss Le Febvre met Hartman in New York only three weeks ago. It seemed to be a case of love at first sight and the young people decided that they could not live without each other. Although Hartman was married, and a close watch was being kept on him by his parents, he succeeded in getting away from the city and, in company with Miss LeFebvre went to Hartford, Conn.

After the discovery of the bodies Coroner Morris was notified and came to the hotel. He said it was evident that the crime was premeditated and had been planned with the greatest care. According to his statement, Rose LeFebvre never knew how death overtook her, for he believes that she was killed while sleeping. It seems as if Hartman had waited until his pretty victim was asleep before he committed the murder, for there is a bullet hole in the edge of the pillow case. This fact, the coroner argues, shows conclusively that murder was done and that the young people had no agreement to leave the world together.

The two bodies were left just as they were found while an examination of the personal effects belonging to the dead couple was conducted, and it was not until 10 o'clock last night that they were removed to Rolston's undertaking establishment, No. 22 Adams street.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BURNING OF COL. CRAWFORD

Upper Sandusky, O., June 11.—The 118th anniversary of the burning of Colonel Wm. Crawford, occurred to-day at Crawford, ten miles northwest of here. Several thousand people were present. The speakers were Hon. E. B. Finley, of Bucyrus; Hon. J. A. Norton, of Tiffin, and Judge Smalley, of this city. Letters of regret were read from H. P. Snyder, of Connellsville, Pa., a great grandson or the martyred Crawford.

Some years ago the Pioneer association of Wyandotte county, erected a fine monument over the spot where Colonel Crawford was supposed to have been burned. It is situated in one of the most delightful spots in the county.

FAMOUS TEXTILES.

New York, June 5.—Abram S. Hewitt said to-day that the three famous collections of tetxile fabrics recently purchased in Europe by J. Pierpont Morgan for presentation to the art museum of Cooper Union are the Bodia collection of Barcelona, the Rivas collection of Madrid, and the Baron collection of Paris. For some time Mr. Morgan has been interested in the educational work of Cooper Union, but a cablegram received from him a few days ago was the first intimation the trustees had that he had decided to make so munificent a gift to the institution.

Mr. Hewitt said that the collections which would come into the possession of Cooper Union were far superior to anything in this country, and probably equal to any collection in the world.

"I cannot speak with any authority," he explained, "as to the value of the three collections, but from what knowledge I have I should think that they are worth between $50,000 and $100,000. Their artistic value may be gauged from the fact that the German government asked the privilege of borrowing six of the specimens in order to copy and photograph them. The request has been granted, and the six fabrics in question will subsequently be sent to this country from Berlin through the German legation at Washington. The fabrics acquired by Mr. Morgan form a remarkable group, inasmuch as they cover the whole history of weaving between the Middle Ages and the sixth and seventh centuries.

"The gift is in keeping with the spirit which is nowadays animating the wealthy men of the world. Within a hundred years from now, the owners of vast amounts of money will not hoard up their riches or spend their money upon themselves, but will devote it to the improvement and amelioration of the condition of their fellows."

The collections bought by Mr. Morgan are expected to arrive in this country during the next few weeks, but they will not be exhibited in the Cooper Union Art Museum until the fall.

LOSS REACHES $60,000.

San Francisco, June 11.—Explosions during the progress of a fire last night in the warehouse district, were caused by nitrates stored in the warehouse of W. R. Grace & Co., and not by dynamite in the warehouse of the Whitelaw Wrecking company, as previously reported. The losses caused by the fire are estimated at $60,000.

EDWARD MORAN DEAD.

New York, June 10.—Edward Moran, the eminent marine and landscape painter, died yesterday afternoon in his apartments and studio, in Fifth avenue, from uraemic poisoning from which he had been suffering for about a year.

Edward Moran was born in England in 1829. When he was 12 years old the family came to America and settled in Maryland. Later they went to Philadelphia.

Moran first opened a studio in Philadelphia, but 25 years ago he came to New York, where he has since made his home.

Magazine Burned.

Vallejo, Cal., June 5.—A large magazine at the Mare Island navy yard, containing 200 tons of smokeless and brown powder, exploded at 6 a. m. to-day.

No lives were lost.

The property loss is estimated at $250,000.

Another huge shipping corporation planned as the outcome of the merger of the Atlantic Transport company and the Leyland line. Several other steamship companies to be taken into the combination.

Iron tunnel 250 feet long and 12¼ feet in diameter launched like a ship at Elizabethport, N. J.

MINE EXPLOSION.

Seventeen Miners Killed at Once by the Shock.

West Newton, Pa., June 11.—Not a practical miner in this district believes that one of the seventeen men entombed in the Port Royal mine by the explosion last night, is still alive. There is no fire in the mine, to judge from appearances at the pit mouth, but the force of the explosion was so great that none of the men, so the miners say, could have survived the shock.

William McCune, who is among the victims, was superintendent of the Port Royal district, comprising five mines. He was a large stockholder in the Pittsburg Coal Company, and his family lives in a handsome residence on Vine street, West Newton. William Allison was a second cousin of President William McKinley.

Early this morning Harry Beveridge and two miners, three of a recruiting party that went into the mine to bring out their mates who were entombed, were sent to the McKeesport hospital. Beveridge had both hands broken, and the other two were badly burned.

At 9:04 a. m. to-day, an inspection party went down into the mine, through the shaft on the Baltimore & Ohio side of the Youghiogheny river. It is their purpose to penetrate as far as possible to locate the dead bodies, with hardly a hope of finding any one alive.

The fans in both shafts, No. 1 being on the north side of the river, were started up to clear the mine of smoke, firedamp and afterdamp, remaining from the explosion last night. The explosions are supposed to have occurred between entries 20 and 25, three thousand feet back from the shaft. The disaster occurred about 6 o'clock last evening. An explosion was heard by men at Shaft No. 2, and suddenly a cloud of smoke burst from the mouth of the shaft. It was known that Anthony Stickles, John Peebles, George Dailey, Frank Davenport and James Setler were in the mine. A searching party composed of Superintendent William McCune and nine others, went down Shaft No. 2. Just before they lowered, the bell was rung from the foot of the shaft. The cage was already down, and it was brought up with Setler on it. The rescuing party then went down. Nothing was heard of them, and in an hour another rescuing force, led by James Bailey and William Williams, fire bosses, were let down the shaft. They had grouped their way about 200 feet when two explosions were heard in rapid succession. The shaft lamps in the hands of Bailey and Williams were blown fifty feet away, and they themselves were thrown violently to the ground. They arose to their feet and called for their comrades, but there was no answer. Both men hurried back to the shaft and were drawn up in the cage. From that moment unti 9:04 a. m. not another soul went down the shaft as it would have meant certain death from the afterdamp. The party that went in this morning was composed of Mine Inspector Bernard Callahan, General Superintendent John Reese, Fire Boss William McFee, Fire Boss Daniel McCullough, Fire Boss Peter McLinden and Pit Boss Robert McKinney. All but Callahan were brought from the various mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company. At 10 a. m. the body of Taylor Gunsauless, sr., was brought to the surface by the party headed by Inspector Callahan.

Another Explosion.

West Newton, Pa., June 11.—Another explosion occurred at the Port Royal mine of the Pittsburg Coal and Coke company shortly before noon and several of the rescuers were dangerously injured. Fire Inspector Callaghan and Fire Boss McFee were the most dangerously hurt and may die. This last explosion, in many minds, settles the fate of the entombed men and all hope of getting them out alive has been abandoned.

HAZARDOUS RIDE.

New York, June 10.—The New York Central railway manager of the motive department made an experiment on the Empire State Express, Saturday, to determine how power can be saved and speed increased. Two mechanical engineers rode on the cowcatcher of the new 125-ton locomotive that pulls the train from Albany to New York. As the giant locomotive pitched and swayed, they lay upon their sides, protected from the boiler by a few jute bags, and watched delicate instruments, that recorded the distribution of steam in the cylinders.

In front of them, to break the wind, was built a shield of wood about four feet high. The base of the shield rested on the top of the cowcatcher, and the sides for a distance of two feet were boxed in. The side shields were fitted close to the cylinder heads, giving the whole the appearance of a big black coffin.

Unprotected men could not live long on the front of that locomotive tearing down the south shore of the Hudson, but properly shielded there was comparatively little danger. The train was late, and was hardly across the bridge at Albany when she began to make up time. All time had to be made up before Poughkeepsie was reached, for after that the tracks run too close to the river to take chances.

As the locomotive plunged ahead, she throbbed and quivered and rocked, and the men on the cowcatcher grasped more firmly the iron braces to the boiler for better support. The roar of the machinery almost deafened them. Bugs and beetles and other insects were struck by the shield and stuck there. Others flew over the top and stung like needles. At times the dust was blinding.

For nearly three hours the mechanics lay there, shifting from one side to the other, but never taking their eyes off the little cards that indicated the distribution of the steam. Then the lights of Spuyten Duyvil flashed over their heads, the locomotive slackened speed for the switches and the tunnel, and the trip of 143 miles was at an end. The New York Central officials say that the experiment was a success.

CARTER'S PALS.

New York, June 8.—Abram J. Rose, as counsel for Capt. Benjamin D. Greene, John F., William T. and Edward H. Gaynor, accused of conspiracy, with former Captain Carter, U. S. A., to defraud the government in connection with southern harbor improvements, made a move to-day to question the validity of the indictment before the United States supreme court. He did this by revoking the bail bonds under which the four men were held for their appearance to stand trial in Savannah, Ga.

The men were surrendered to the custody of United States marshal, but a few minutes later they were taken before Judge Lacombe on an application for a writ of habeas corpus.

The application was denied by the Judge and Mr. Rose took an appeal. The bonds of the four defendants were then renewed and they were at once released.

The matter will now be taken before the United States supreme court in Washington, but cannot be argued before fall, as the supreme court does not meet until October. The questions at issue are the validity of the indictment of the defendants by the United States grand jury at Savannah, the drawing of that grand jury and the question of jurisdiction.

The Third Trial.

Omaha, Neb., June 7.—For the third time the case of the State of Nebraska against the bondsmen of Joseph Bartley, former state treasurer, is on trial in the district court. It is to recover the amount of Bartley's defalcation of over $500,000. The case has been tried twice in the court of this district, and both verdicts were set aside by the supreme court on errors of the trial court.

CLAIM LAKE FRONT.

Detroit, June 8.—A special to the Tribune from St. Joseph, Mich., says: The tribe of Pottowatomie Indians, living in Van Buren county, held a secret pow wow at Hartford yesterday to listen to a report of scouts sent to Chicago. By a unanimous vote the tribe decided to sail for Chicago, June 22, under the leadership of Chief Isaac Quigno, the youngest and most daring full-blooded Indian of the tribe. Chief Charles Pokagon, son of the late Simon Pokagon, was deposed together with his council of seven advisers because of their lukewarm attitude, and Frank Williams, Frank Sawaik, J. H. Cushway, Stephen Topash, Joseph Motay, Chas. Motay and Andrew Rupp were elected members of the new council.

The Pottawatomies propose to invest the lake front of Chicago and then proceed to prove their claims to the land which they believe will be sustained. If the Chicago claim is established they will squat on all the lake front from the Indiana line to Grand Haven, Mich., which they say is their land by virtue of the same treaty upon which they base their Chicago claim.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, June 8.—Bradstreet's says:

Despite some irregularities, due to special conditions, the general trade situation shows an improvement, owing to better weather and crop conditions in most sections of the country. In the East the first real week of warm, sunny weather has been reflected in an improved retail demand for seasonable fabrics and wearing apparel, and this, in turn, inducing more activity in jobbing lines of dry goods, shoes and other products.

The same is true of the Northwest, where needed rains have quieted apprehensions as to the spring wheat outlook. A measurable improvement in crop conditions at the South, where, however, the cotton chop is still two weeks late, has yet to be reflected in most Southern trade advices. Pacific coast crop and trade advices are also better, but the reports of impaired wheat and corn crop conditions in the Southwest and the quieter trade there, where activity has heretofore been great, relieves the general trade report of the reproach of monotony.

Reports of dry weather in the Northwest and of damage in Missouri and Kansas were supporting features to the successful advancing of wheat prices early in the week, but long liquidations and reports of rain in the Northwest later on lost the early advance, the result being a fractional lowering of quotations on the week. Corn and oats acted in sympathy with wheat. Rather more export interest is reported in cereals at the decline.

Iron and steel are quiet in all lines as regards new business, but pig iron is 25 cents a ton weaker. Consumption, however, proceeds at an undiminished rate. The iron ore supply is in very strong hands, and the movement, owing to the late opening of navigation, is behind that of a year ago.

The industrial situation shows little changes, but the failure of the expected settlement of the machinists' strike to materialize is reflected in reports of local demand for some kinds of iron and steel in such centers as Chicago, Cincinnati and other markets.

Failures in the United States for the week number 163, against 144 last week and 184 in this week a year ago, 178 in 1899, 221 in 1898, and 156 in 1897. Failure in Canada in May number 103, with liabilities of $800,000, an increase in number, but a decrease in liabilities of 7 per cent.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Government Report Shows Loss in Condition.

Washington, June 11.—Preliminary reports of the spring wheat acreage indicate a reduction of about 1,200,000 acres or 6.4 per cent. Of the 20 states reporting 10,000 acres or upward in spring wheat eight report an increase aggregating about 34,000 acres, and 12 a decrease amounting to about 1,235,000.

The average condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 92.0, as compared with 87.3 at the corresponding date last year, and 91.4 on June 1, 1899. The mean of the June averages for the last 10 years is 92.6, and for the last 15 years, 92.7. The averages of the principal states are as follows: Oregon 95, California 94, Minnesota 93, Iowa and South Dakota 92, North Dakota 91, Wisconsin 89, Nebraska 88.

The average condition of winter wheat declined during May 6.3 points, the condition on June 1 being 87.8, as against 94.1 on May 1. On June 1, 1900, the condition was 82.7, and on the corresponding date in 1899, 67.3. The mean of the June averages for the last 10 years of winter wheat is 81.2, and for the past 15 years 82.3. The principal averages by states are as follows: Maryland 100, Virginia 98, Pennsylvania 96, California 92, Ohio and Indiana 90, Tennessee 88, Kansas 87, Missouri, Illinois and Oklahoma 84, Michigan 68, and Texas 46. The low condition in Texas is due to drouth and the ravages of the wheat-plant louse; in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri the crop has been damaged by the Hessian fly, and by drouth; in Michigan the Hessian fly has seriously injured the crop, and it has done considerable damage in portions of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky.

The present averages of conditions relate strictly to the crop still under cultivation on June 1.

The total reported average acreage in oats is smaller than the acreage harvested last year by 3.8 per cent. There is an increase of 2 per cent in Wisconsin, and 1 per cent in Minnesota, and a decrease of 9 per cent in Ohio, 8 in New York, 6 in Indiana, Illinois and Kansas, 5 in Iowa and Nebraska, and 2 in Pennsylvania and Michigan. The decrease in the larger producing states is offset to some extent by increases in states having smaller acreages.

The average condition of oats is 85.3, against 91.7 on June 1, 1900; 88.7 at the corresponding date in 1899, and a 10-year average of 90.

The acreage reported as under barley is 1.2 per cent smaller than the area harvested last year. The average condition of barley is 91.0, against 86.2 on June 1, 1900; 91.4 at the corresponding date in 1899, and a 10-year average of 88.5.

The acreage under rye shows a reduction of 1.9 per cent from that harvested last year. The average condition of rye is 93.9, as compared with 87.6 on June 1, 1900, 84.5 at the corresponding date in 1899, and a 10-year average of 89.4.

The acreage and condition of clover for the country, as a whole, cannot be satisfactorily determined, but the changes in the principal states have been reported. An increase in acreage of 6 per cent is reported in Wisconsin, 5 per cent in Michigan and Nebraska, 3 per cent in New York and Kansas, and 1 per cent in Iowa. In California the acreage is reported as being the same as last year. In Indiana, Minnesota and South Dakota a decrease of 4 per cent is reported, in Pennsylvania and Missouri of 3 per cent, and in Illinois of 2 per cent, as compared with the acreage of last year. As to condition, Ohio reports 12 points above the 10-year average, Nebraska and Wisconsin 10 points, New York and Michigan 9 points, clover states reporting below such averages are Missouri 14 points, Pennsylvania 11 points, California and Illinois 3 points, and Minnesota 1 point. In Kansas the condition is reported as 91, corresponding with the average condition in that state for the past ten years.

OHIO CROPS.

The Weather Bureau crop report for the Ohio section, for the week ending Monday, June 10, says:

This week has given more sunshine and slightly higher temperature. A light frost was general in northwestern districts on the morning of the 8th, but no material damage has been reported. Showers were general from the afternoon of the 5th until the night of the 6th; very little rain fell in the extreme northwest, but in central and southern districts the fall was heavy. Much damage was done to fields, roads and bridges in some southern counties on the evening of the 5th. This storm was accompanied by unusually heavy and damaging hail in a few places also. Many of the bottom lands in the Ohio valley were flooded. Reports from Adams and Brown counties state that stock was drowned and many bridges washed away.

Clover is good. New timothy fields are generally promising but old fields are not so good. Meadows are short and weedy in some southwestern counties but the general outlook for the hay crop is good. Oats, rye and barley have improved.

The weather has favorably affected wheat, but the damage by the fly is increasing. The straw is breaking badly in many fields.

Corn has improved, though still very poor. There is much planting yet to be done. Considerable cultivating has been possible, particularly in south-central districts. Cut worms are very bad.

Potatoes are making a good growth, particularly in central counties. Tobacco setting is general; there are many complaints of small and inferior plants. Garden truck is growing slowly.

Peaches promises a heavy crop. Apples are falling badly and the outlook is not good.

FINE HARVEST ASSURED.

London, June 10.—"Plentiful rains have fallen in South Russia," says the Odessa correspondent of the Standard, "and a splendid harvest is assured."

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, June 11.—Close.—Good weather, good condition of crops and a government report that had been discounted were factors in wheat this morning. The market sagged and showed little signs of any support. The opening was easier and prices continued to fall away. About the only consolation the bulls had was the hope that the short side would oversell. There were a few sickly rallies during the day, but the close showed a decline for the day of a cent. Trading on this falling market was more active than it has been for some time.

Northwestern cars were 330, compared with 323 last week and 478 a year ago.

Primary receipts were:

	To-day.	Last year.
Wheat	630,000	468,000
Corn	580,000	512,000
Shipments—		
Wheat	226,000	223,000
Corn	369,000	359,000

Bradstreet's report on the world's available supply of wheat shows a decrease of 3,500,000 bushels.

Corn and oats sympathized with wheat, and as the government report showed better prospects than expected, the price was off.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 43c; July, 43⅛; September, 44c.

Oats—Cash, 28c; July, 27⅝c; September, 26½c.

Rye—53c.

Clover seed—Cash, prime, $6.50; October, $5.32½.

Timothy seed—$1.85.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	June 10 Close.
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	72½	72½	71½	71½	72¼
July	72¾	72¾	71¾	71¾	72¾
Sept.	71¼	71½	70⅝	70⅝	71⅝
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
July	72⅜	72⅜	71¼	71¼	72⅜
Sept.	69½	69⅝	68½	68⅝¾	69½
June	71	71¼	70⅛	70⅛	72⅛
Aug.	68⅞	..	..	68¾	..
Corn—					
July	43½	43½	42⅞	42⅞	43⅝¾
Sept.	44¼	44¼	43⅝	43⅞	44⅝
June	42¼	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	44½
Oats—					
July	27¾	28	27½	27¾	28
Sept	26⅜	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	26⅝¾
June	..	..	..	27	27½
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
July	78⅝¾	78¾	77	77¼	78¾
Sept.	74¾	74¾	74⅛	74⅛	74¾
Corn—					
July	47⅝	47⅝	47	47⅛	47⅞
Sept.	48⅜	48⅜	47⅞	47⅞	48½
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
July	68⅛	68¼	66⅞	67¼	68⅛¾
Sept.	67	67⅛	66	66⅛	67⅛
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
July	68⅝	68⅝⅞	67⅝	67¾	69¼
Sept	67¼	67⅛	66⅞	66⅝	67⅞
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
July	71⅛	71¾	70½	70¾	72¼
Sept.	68⅞	69	68¼	68⅛	69¼
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
July	$14.82	$14.82	$14.72	$14.77	$14.80
Sept.	15.00	15.00	14.90	14.95	14.95
Lard—					
July	8.60	8.62	8.50	8.55	8.55
Sept.	8.67	8.70	8.57	8.65	8.60
Ribs—					
July	8.10	8.12	8.00	8.05	8.05
Sept.	8.10	8.15	8.02	8.07	8.07
June	..	..	..	8.05	8.05

Chicago.

Chicago, June 11.—Wheat was weak, declining a cent. The government report was bearish in its estimate of a 570 million crop; 425 millions winter and 245 millions spring. It induced heavy local short selling and commission houses' liquidation. The weather continues favorable, with harvesting progressing in southwest and the best of growing conditions in northwest. As long as this continues there is not much hope for any improvement in values, although the unanimity of bearish feeling may result in an oversold market an rallies ensue. We view market to-night as in an oversold condition. Liverpool was ⅛@⅜ lower; Paris, ¼ lower; Antwerp, unchanged. Primary receipts were considerably over last year's. Clearances, 500,000 bushels; cash sales, 105,000. Duluth and Minneapolis report a better export demand and improvement for flour. Seaboard had 32 loads for export.

Liquidation in July was the feature in the corn market. Commission houses were free sellers. Local bears helped the decline by selling September liberally. Shorts buying was the principal support. The cash demand snow here, but seaboard reports 56 loads. Receipts were fair—505 cars—but the esetimates were small—225 cars. Country offerings are very light. The weather conditions show an improvement and will naturally exert a bearish influence.

Oats opened lower on scattered commission house selling. On the decline the market was supported by the American Cereal company and shorts. The prominent factor in the market was the government report, which we construe as bearish, indicating a yield of 797,000,000 bushels on June condition, and there is no question that there has been an improvement since the report was compiled. The sentiment continues bullish on oats, but we are inclined to believe that we have had enough advance.

Provisions were active, opening higher in strength in hog market with a good general trade. Profit taking and selling by packers together with some bear presence resulted in a loss of early bulge. There was an excellent demand most of the day and the action of the market indicates that strong interests have been absorbing offerings for some time past.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, June 11.—Noon—Money on call nominally at 3 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3¾@4½ per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.88¼@4.88⅜ for demand, and at $4.85¼ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.86@4.86½ and $4.89. Commercial bills, $4.84¾@4.85¼. Silver certificates nominally at 60c. Bar silver, 59⅛c. Mexican dollars, 48c.

New York, June 11.—Wall St.—The more cheerful tone in London this morning and a favorable interpretation of the government's crop report helped prices to a higher level at the opening here to-day. There were 3,000 share blocks of Missouri Pacific and Atchison and 54,000 shares of Southern Pacific taken at wide openings, the gain extending from ⅜ to 1⅛. St. Paul rose 1¼ and Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred as much. American Linseed pfd. advanced 2⅛ on the entry of Standard Oil interests to the company.

Additional advances were made by the stocks which were conspicuously strong at the opening, excepting Missouri Pacific, which declined to 118⅞. Trading became broader and many stocks made substantial gains, although trading was rather quiet. The properties which were liquidated yesterday morning and were in demand later were most prominent in the rise to-day, especially Sugar, Atchison, St. Paul, Southern Pacific and Union Pacific which were 1@2⅜ higher. There were other improvements in American Car, American Linseed, Chicago Terminal pfd., Lackawanna, Western Union, Norfolk & Western, Denver & Rio Grande pfd., General Electric, Pressed Steel Car, Illinois Central, Tennessee Coal, Louisville, Rock Island and Wabash, reflecting a varied demand. Railroads traversing Texas, Missouri and Kansas showed less proportionate strength than other grain carrying roads, owing to the damage reached in those sections by the government crop report. At 11 o'clock prices were below the best, owing to the continued pressure against Missouri Pacific. Declines reached a point or over in Union Pacific, Louisville, Sugar, Rock Island, Amalgamated Copper and in Texas & Pacific 2⅛.

Buying by the short interest to cover caused some good rallies on light transactions. Missouri Pacific ran back to 120⅜ and Texas Pass recovered 1⅜. Otherwise the variations in the leading stocks were slight and there was scarcely any inquiry outside of the southwesterns and leading industrials. Mexican Central was unusually active and gained 2 points and Lead also a point. American Express advanced 6 over the last sale on one transaction and National Lead pfd. and Lackawanna 4. Bonds were strong but quiet.

New York Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Tobacco	142½	142⅝	140	140¼
Am. Sugar Rfg.	142⅞	143	140⅝	140⅞
Atchison	87	87⅞	86¼	86¼
Atchison, pfd.	103	103⅜	102⅞	102⅞
Am. Car. & F.	30⅝	31½	30⅜	31
Anaconda	48⅝	49½	48⅜	49
Amal. Copper	123¼	123¼	121⅜	122
Biscuit, com.	45¼	45¼	45	45¼
Baltimore & Ohio	109	109	108	108½
Brooklyn R. T.	81	81¾	79⅝	79⅞
Burlington	196⅞	197	196⅞	197
Clover Leaf	22⅞	....	....	22⅞
Clover Leaf, pfd.	38	....	....	38
Con. Tob., com	70	70⅝	69½	69½
Con. Tob., pfd	124	....	....	121
Chesp. & Ohio	50¼	50¾	49½	49½
C., C., C. & St. L.	84⅞	....	....	84
Diamond Match	144½	..	..	144½
Erie	43⅝	44⅛	43	43⅛
General Elect.	246	248	246	247½
Hocking	53¼	54¼	53½	53⅞
Hocking pfd.	77½	77½	77	77
Int. Silver	6½			6½
Louis. & Nash.	110	110⅝	108¾	109
Leather	13⅞	14⅛	13⅝	13¾
Leather pfd.	80	80¼	79¼	79½
Linseed com.	28	28	25	25
Linseed pfd.	53	54⅛	52⅝	52⅝
Colo. So.	15½	15½	15¼	15¼
Colo. pfd.	23½	..	..	23½
C. F. I.	100⅞	100⅞	99½	99½
Lead	23¼	24½	22⅝	23⅛
Manhattan	119½	119¾	118½	118⅞
Mo. Pacific	120½	122⅞	118⅞	121
Miss., K. and T.	64½	64⅞	64¼	64⅛
Nat. Salt	44½	45	44½	45
Nat. Salt pref.	77½	77⅞	77½	77¾
N. P. pref.	98	......	.....	98
N. Y. Central	156	156⅝	155⅝	156¼
N. and W. com.	53¾	54	53⅜	53⅜
N. Y., C. and St. L.	33	.....	......	33
Ont. and West.	38⅛	38¼	37½	37¾
Penna	151	151¼	150½	151
Pacific Mail	43¾	43⅛	42	42⅛
People's Gas	116¼	116¼	115½	115⅞
Reading com.	45⅝	46¼	45	45⅛
Rock Island	168	169	165	165
Rep. I and S. C.	19¼	19¼	19	19⅛
Rep. pref.	75½	75⅝	75¼	75⅜
So. Ry. pref.	87	87⅜	86¾	86¾
So. Ry. com.	87	87⅛	86⅝	86¾
St. Paul	166⅜	168	165⅝	166½
So. Pacific	59⅛	60⅝	59	59⅛
St. L. S. W.	70½	70½	69	69
Ten. Coal & Iron	60	60	60	60
Union Pacific	108	109	107⅛	107⅞
Union Pac. pfd	90⅞	90⅞	90½	90⅝
U. S. Steel	50	50¼	49	49⅞
U. S. Steel pfr	98⅝	99¼	98⅛	98⅝
Wabash pfd	43⅞	44⅝	43⅞	44
Wab. Deb. B's	68⅞	69	68⅞	68⅞
Western Union	94½	94⅝	93¾	93⅞
W. L. E.	32⅞	33½	32½	33½
Ill. Central	144	144	143⅞	143⅞
Tin Can com	27⅝	27⅞	27¼	27¼
Tin Can pfd	76⅞	76⅞	76½	76⅝
Chicago Terminal	23½	23½	22¼	22⅞
Chicago Term. pfd.	45¼	45⅛	43⅝	44
Wisconsin Central	23¾	24	23¼	23⅞
Wis. Central pfd	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
Mexican Central	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	27⅛
Del., Lack. & West.	236	238	235	238
Delaware & Hudson	167½	168	167½	167½
Wabash com	24⅛	25	23⅞	24
St. Jo. & Grand Isl.	15	15	14½	14⅛

Toledo Produce.

Toledo, June 11.

To-day's quotations are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Dealers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 20@21c; No. 2 creamery, 18c; prints, creamery, 21c; packing stock, 10½c; fancy dairy, 12@13c; No. 2 dairy, 11c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 9c.

Eggs—Fresh, 11c.

Oleomargarine, 10½@14½c.

VEGETABLES.

Dealers' selling prices:

Cabbage—Per crate, $1.50.

Potatoes—Per bu., 70c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 7c.

New Beets—Per doz., 40c.

Parsley—Per doz., 20c.

Tomatoes—Per 6-basket crate, $2.50.

Cocumbers—Per doz., 40c.

Green Onions—Per doz. bunches, 10c.

Home-grown Asparagus—Per lb., 1½c.

New Bermuda Onions—Per crate, $1.75.

Egyptian Onions—Per bu., $1.40.

Radishes—Per doz., 12c.

Rhubarb—Per doz., 15c.

Spinach—Per bu., 30c.

Peas—Per bu., $1.25.

Wax Beans—Per bu. crate $2.25.

New Potatoes—Per bu., $1.50.

Florida Summer Squash—Per doz., 50c.

New York Produce Market.

New York, June 11.—Butter—Receipts, 17,820 packages; market firmer; creamery, 15½@19½c; factory, 11@12½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 17,897 packages; market unsettled; fancy large colored, 8¾@8⅞c; fancy large white, 8⅝@8¾c; fancy small colored, 9½c; fancy small white, 9 cents.

Eggs—Receipts, 18,908 packages; market weak; western candeled, 11@13½c; western ungraded, 11@12c.

Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3⅜c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¼c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c. Refined quiet; crushed, $6.02; powdered, $5.65; granulated, $5.55.

Coffee—Market dull and easy; No. 7 Rio, 6c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, June 11.—Butter, firm; creameries, 15@18; dairies, 11@17. Cheese—Steady, 8¾@10¼. Eggs weak, 10¾.

Elgin Butter Market.

Elgin, Ill., June 11.—Not a pound of butter was offered on the Elgin Board of Trade yesterday. The quotation committee decided the prices to be 18½c firm, the same as last week. The output for the week was 14,000 pounds.

LIVE STOCK.

Stock Yards, Detroit, June 11.—The demand for live cattle is active this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.75@5.40; handy butchers' cattle, $4.10@4.70; common, $2.75@3.75; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, dull and easy, $2.75@4.00.

Milch cows quiet at $25@45; calves, active, at $4.50@6.25.

Sheep and lambs, dull and lower; prime lambs, $4.75@5.00; mixed, $3.75@4.00; culls, $2.00@2.50; spring lambs, $6.00@6.50 per cwt.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light market; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.80@5.85; Yorkers, $5.75@5.80; pigs, $5.70@5.80; roughs, $4.75@5.25; stags, one-third off; criples, $1 per cwt off.

Cleveland, June 11.—(Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 15 cars; market active and 5@10c higher; mixed, mediums and Yorkers, $6.10; pigs, $5.90; stags and roughs, $4.25@5.20; market closed steady; all sold.

East Liberty, June 11.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade)—Hogs—Receipts, 10 cars; market active, higher. Pigs, $6.15@6.20; other grades, $6.15@6.17½.

Sheep—Receipts, 15 cars; market dull. Sheep, $3.40@3.50; lambs, $3.50@4.80.

East Buffalo, June 11.—(Elrick Bros. Special Report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 5 cars; market strong; pigs and Yorkers, $6.15; mediums and heavy, $6.17½. Sheep—No fresh arrivals; 3 cars hold-overs; market unchanged.

Chicago, June 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; market steady; good to prime steers, $5.00@6.25; poor to medium, $4.50@5.50; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.80; cows, $2.70@5.00; heifers, $2.75@5.15; canners, $2.00@2.65; bulls, $2.90@4.65; calves, $4.00@5.75; Texas steers, $4.25@5.60; bulls, $2.75@3.85.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 18,000; to-morrow, 35,000; left over, 4,150; closing easier; top, $6.15; mixed and butchers, $5.80@6.12½; good to choice, $5.80@6.02½; bulk of sales, $5.95@6.05.

COTTON.

New York, June 11.—The market opened steady here to-day with prices 1 point higher to 1 point lower, but turned strong immediately after the call on heavy buying of August by the [illegible] presumably to cover shorts for the [illegible]. Local bears were dumbfounded by the sudden demand above noted, and with a rush sought cover. This combined buying sent prices up 6 to 9 points, July to 8.08, August to 7.54 and January to 7.19. Thereafter the market was excited and very irregular. The early Liverpool cables were a distinct disappointment, showing a severe decline in the list as a whole, at one time a matter of 2½ to 3 points. But the course of the English market was reversed by the sudden rise here and all the early loss was recovered. Foreign and southern buying orders became something of a feature on the upturn here, and the west continued to buy August all the morning. On the advance drought reports from Texas were brought to the front, and for a time exerted some influence. But later fine weather news from the central and eastern belt offset the Texas accounts and prompted some selling of the late months for a turn. Crop news was too mixed to have much weight either way. New Orleans shorts took their cue from the bear scare here, and in covering caused that market to work up some 5 to 6 points. Fear that the weekly government report due at noon might show less change for the better in the crop condition since last week than looked for, kept shorts in an uneasy frame of mind all the forenoon. Trading was active in a spasmodic way.

Cotton futures opened steady. June, 7.95; July, 8.00; August, 7.47; September, 7.16; October, 7.10; November, 7.06; December, 7.10; January, 7.14; February, 7.14; March, 7.17.